The Columbian.

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STRAY SHOTS

Topics of Interest. Here, There, and Everywhere.

Apropos of what was said last week about extravagance in granting pensions, we clip the following from the Philadelphia *Times*.

Our pensions paid since the close of the war in 1865 to the close of the fiscal year, 1896-7, aggregate $2,004,172,841.

The entire cost of maintaining the army and navy during the four years of our civil war was only $3,027,793,391, or about one-third more than has been paid in pensions since the war closed. It is reasonable to assume that on our present pension basis the country will pay more for pensions than it paid for the entire cost of four years of war.

A generation after the war closed, the number of pensioners on the pay roll of the government is nearly 250,000 larger than the number of soldiers and sailors actually engaged in the war at any one time from its beginning to its close.

If these pensions were entirely honest there would be less discontent among those who pay the cost of them, but it is a well-known fact that a very large portion of them are dishonest, and tens of millions are paid annually to those who rendered no special service to the government and have no just claim upon its bounty for pensions. The one important duty the soldiers of the country have not performed to themselves is that of purging the pension list of bummers and pretenders.

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It is claimed now that the new rules were not adopted by the Democratic county convention last week. The rules can be changed only by a two-thirds vote of the convention. The ballots used at the delegate election contained at the bottom a place for the voter to express his choice of the manner of nominating, either by the delegate system or by the highest vote, but there was not a full vote on the question, many of the voters failing to express a choice. There are many other changes in the new rules, on which there was no expression of choice, and no place on the ballot where a choice could be indicated. This expression of choice by the voters was not binding on the convention, but merely to indicate the wish of the people, and the delegates were free to vote as they pleased. It appears from the proceedings that no vote was taken by the convention on the change of rules. A motion was made and seconded that the new rules be adopted. Some discussion followed, and then without putting the question to a vote, chairman Kshinka announced that as the vote at the polls was overwhelmingly in favor of a change, the new rules were adopted. The rule in force at the time of this action is as follows:

"These rules or any one or more of them may be altered, amended, or rescinded at any regular convention *by a vote of two thirds of the whole number of delegates to the convention.*"

As there was no vote at all by the delegates, it may become a serious question whether the rules have been changed, and whether the nominations next year of President Judge, Senator, Congressman, and Representatives, are to be made under the old or the new rules.

It is in no spirit of quibbling nor of opposition to the new rules that these remarks are made, but because we believe it would be a dangerous precedent to establish that the long-existing rules of the party can be changed in some other way than that prescribed by the rules themselves.

A communication on this subject is printed on another page.

Centralia's Boom.

The carpenters employed in erecting the new breaker at Centralia are working night and day and it will soon be completed. The work of sinking a new shaft at the old Continental colliery to reclaim a rich deposit of coal is progressing rapidly. These two collieries will give employment to almost 3,000 men and boys and will be a boom to Centralia.

The official report that 85 per cent. of the men in the navy are Americans by birth or naturalization is gratifying to national pride and, probably, a guarantee of national safety, so far as it goes. It is natural for men to fight better for their own country than for another, and, therefore, it is well that battle ships shall be manned by their own nationality.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

GOOD ATTENDANCE.

J. U. Kurtz, Nominated for Associate Judge. Crawford for Jury Commissioner and Davis for Coroner.

H. A. McKillip, Chosen County Chairman.

The Republican County Convention convened in the Court House Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

The retiring county chairman W. D. Beckley called the meeting to order and instructed H. A. McKillip to read the convention call, after which nominations for temporary chairman were in order and R. S. Bowman of Berwick, and R. C. McCollum of Scott were named. The roll was called, and the delegates voting after their names were announced. The vote was as follows:

Bowman 60. McCollum 35.

Bowman was declared elected and took the chair. He addressed the convention for a few minutes, thanking the delegates for the honor of being allowed to preside over the meeting, and using the words of the great commander, Grant "Let us have peace," announced that he was ready for nominations.

A. L. Rinard and W. E. Rinker were chosen secretaries, with A. W. Duy, as reading clerk.

The chairman called for the roll of delegates, who responded as follows:

Beaver—Philip Raybuch, C. W. Stead.

Benton Boro.—C. A. Edson, I. E. Patterson.

Benton Twp.—J. E. Edson, N. W. Hess.

Berwick N. E.—H. F. Trough, L. G. Hagenbuch.

Berwick S. E.—F. A. Witman, Harry Wanich.

Berwick N. W.—R. S. Bowman, W. E. Ehns.

Berwick S. W.—J. H. Catterall, Eli Sherwood.

Bloom 1st—J. C. Brown, C. W. McKelvy, Sr., W. E. Rinker.

Bloom 2nd—Geo. T. Christ, Chas. Coffman, Sam'l Pursel, Wm. Hehl.

Bloom 3rd—Jacob Stiner, Roy Ralston, H. Gearinger, Chas. Savitts, H. D. Edgar.

Bloom 4th—Chas. Turney, B. F. Sharpless, Dan Kashner.

Briarcreek—W. L. Houck, W. W. Furman.

Catawissa Boro.—O. D. L. Kostenbauder, A. L. Rinard, L. J. Albus, Geo. A. Schmink.

Catawissa Twp.—Henry Roberts, Jerry Sassamam.

Centralia 1st—Jno. White, Walter Haas.

Centralia 2nd—G. W. Davis, W. W. Heffner.

Centre—E. Ringrose, T. D. Strouse.

Cleveland—John Parker, C. Honoberger.

Conyngham W.—Alfred Barr, Ed. Jasper.

Conyngham S. E.—Jas. Garrity, Wm. Dunlavy.

Conyngham S. W.—G. W. Shaffer, Al. Fetterolf.

Conyngham E. N.—A. J. Barrett, O. McDonough.

Conyngham W. N.—Elmer Manhardt, J. Kostenbauder.

Fishingcreek E.—P. J. Weaver, J. J. Mather.

Fishingcreek W.—Wm. Pursell, Jas. Trump.

Franklin—Jerry Kostenbauder, Thos. Mensch.

Greenwood E.—W. P. Ikeler, D. Albertson.

Greenwood W.—P. Patterson, J. C. Parker.

Hemlock—B. T. Pursel, J. S. Neyhart.

Jackson—Z. A. Butt, E. F. Strauch.

Locust—M. S. Parker, Aaron Yoder.

Madison—J. E. Cottner, Wm. Greenly.

Main—C. L. Keyser, Harry Low.

Mifflin—A. B. Yohe, C. W. Bowman.

Millville—W. C. Eves, M. N. Moser.

Montour—E. E. Mears, S. B. Bowman.

Mt. Pleasant—Clint Crawford, J. J. Crawford.

Orange—H. Schaeffer, L. C. Williams.

Pine N.—H. T. Greenly, A. Bennett.

Pine S.—R. M. Potter, G. U. Moser.

Roaringcreek—I. W. Cherrington, Wm. Hampton.

Scott E.—O. D. Price, N. W. Fowler.

Scott W.—Jerry Williner, Wm. Robins.

Sugarloaf N.—U. Golder, Taylor Meeker.

Sugarloaf S.—R. E. Hess, J. W. Sutliff.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Beaver—C. B. Noetling.
Benton Boro.—C. A. Edson.
Benton Twp.—J. E. Edson.
Berwick N. E.—H. F. Traugh.
Berwick S. E.—F. A. Whitman.
Berwick N. W.—R. S. Bowman.
Berwick S. W.—J. H. Catterall.
Bloom 1st—H. A. M'Killip.
Bloom 2nd—A W. Duy.
Bloom 3rd—W. D. Beckley.
Bloom 4th—Daniel Karshner.
Briarcreek—W. L. Houck.
Catawissa Twp.—Wm. Whitmer.
Catawissa Boro.—Adam Truckenmiller.
Centralia 1st—William Griffith.
Centralia 2nd—D. E. Keller.
Centre—Z. T. Fowler.
Cleveland—John Parker.
Conyngham E. N.—A. J. Barrett.
Conyngham W. N.—J. Kostenbauder.
Conyngham W.—Frank Stevitts
Conyngham S. W.—Alf. Fetterolf.
Conyngham S. E.—Wm. Dunlavy.
Fishingcreek E.—J. M. Buckalew.
Fishingcreek W.—Jas. Trump.
Franklin—E. C. Mensh.
Greenwood E.—J. W. Mather.
Greenwood W.—P. K. Patterson.
Hemlock—John Neyhart.
Jackson—Z. A. Butt.
Locust—C. S. W. Fox.
Madison—R. G. Greenley.
Main—Harvey Lome.
Mifflin—Geo. Zimmerman.
Millville—F. W. Heller.
Montour—E. E. Mears.
Mt. Pleasant—J. J. Crawford.
Orange—J. O. Ikeler.
Pine N.—H. F. Greenley.
Pine S.—W. H. Hayman.
Roaringcreek—I W. Cherrington.
Scott E.—M. R. Miller.
Scott W.—Joseph E. Zigler.
Sugarloaf N.—Ezra Stevens.
Sugarloaf S.—J. N. Pennington.

On motion of J. C. Brown the temporary organization was made permanent.

The chairman appointed the following five persons as a committee on resolutions: J. C. Brown, C. A. Edson, Geo. W. Davis, Jno. J. Mather and W. L. Houck.

Nominations for Associate Judge were now in order and J. U. Kurtz of Berwick was the unanimous choice. Mr. Kurtz being called upon for a speech came forward and his talk of a few minutes was loudly cheered.

Mr. Lesher asked permission of the floor, which request was granted. He said the name of J. U. Kurtz was above reproach that the convention in nominating him for Associate Judge had certainly made a wise selection, and asked all the republicans of the county stand together and make one grand effort in order to secure his election.

The names of J. J. Crawford and J. J. Hayman were mentioned for Jury Commissioner, and the chairman announced that the standing committee would make the nomination at the meeting to be held after the convention.

For Coroner, L. W. Davis of Centralia was nominated without opposition.

J. C. Brown then read the report of the committee on resolutions.

No further business, the convention adjourned, after which the standing committee held a meeting for the purpose of electing a county chairman. It was rather expected that there would be a big fight between H. A. M'Killip and Fred K. Crissman for County Chairman, but when the time came Crissman was not in sight and M'Killip was unanimously elected. Thus Quay secures another victory.

WALKED IN THE CANAL.

Burrow Parks, nine-teen years of age, son of James Parks, of Eighth Street was drowned in the canal above the old Neal furnace Wednesday morning. The young man had been subject to violent fits and it is supposed that one of these spells was the cause of the act. The body was recovered from the water. There was no inquest held, as the Squire thought it unnecessary. James Parks, the father of the young man was up the creek at the time, but was sent for at once, and arrived home in the afternoon.

OCEAN GROVE.

For those desiring to visit Ocean Grove (Asbury Park) during Camp Meeting no better opportunity offers than to go on Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion Wednesday, August 25th. Rates are low and accommodations first class.

THE RACE MEET.

C. W. Krick's Fast Time.

LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Saturday was a beautiful day and about twenty-five hundred passed through the gate at the Columbia County Fair grounds to witness the third annual race meet of the Bloomsburg Wheelmen. A strong wind on the stretch was the cause for considerable loafing but the finishes were all very fast. C. W. Krick of Sinking Springs, won the three mile handicap, which was the most exciting race ever seen here. He started from the scratch and finished in 7.11¼, being only 1¼ seconds away from the world's amateur record.

One of the special attractions was J. N. Gibbons, a member of the University team. His trick riding was a highly enjoyable feature of the meet. Harry Beckley, son of W. D. Beckley, of this town, also gave a very clever exhibition of trick riding.

In the stewards' race, between John Green and Dave Boughton, the former was an easy winner. The race was two miles and Green was easily a half mile ahead of Boughton at the finish. Davy was somewhat out of humor at the result of the race and he challenged his rival for another half mile. The challenge was accepted, and the two started off at a speedy gait. Davy led for about the first quarter, but a severe pain in his side, he says, prevented him from keeping up the push, and he was badly beaten.

Following is the summaries:

One Mile Novice.—Eleven starters. First, Chester Lee Miller of Bloomsburg; second, D. A. Hall; third, George Grey of Danville. Time 2:38¼.

Half Mile Open.—First heat nine starters. First, Earl Bovee of Binghamton; second, E. L. VanValkenburg of Pittston; third, Robert V. White of Scranton; pace, C. W. Krick of Sinking Springs. Time 1:08.

Second heat—nine starters. First, Chas. E. Coleman of Scranton; second, F. P. Gstalder of Allentown; third; C. G. Stewart of Harrisburg; pace, H. C. Jewell of Bloomsburg. Time 1:08.

Final heat—first, Robert V. White; second, Chas. E. Coleman; third, Earl Bovee. Time 1:21½.

Two Mile Lap Race.—Eleven starters. First, C. W. Krick of Sinking Springs; second, E. L. VanValkenburg of Pittston; third, Craig Stewart of Harrisburg. Time 5:04½.

Mile Handicap.—First heat eleven starters. First, J. C. Dawkins of Scranton, 120 yards; second, George Harry of Berwick, 90 yards; third, W. L. Fullmer of Williamsport, 80 yards; fourth, D. A. Hall of Sunbury, 130 yards. Time 2:12½.

Second heat—ten starters. First, C. E. Coleman of Scranton, 35 yards; second, A. J. Seifert of Harrisburg, 60 yards; third, G. M. Sarley of Berwick, 130 yards; fourth, H C. Jewell of Bloomsburg, 80 yards. Time 2:19.

Final heat—first, George Harry of Berwick; second, Chas. E. Coleman; third, H. C. Jewell. Time 2:20½.

Mile Open.—First heat seven starters. First, C. W. Krick of Sinking Springs; second, E. L. VanValkenburg of Pittston; third, B. F. Keller of Scranton; pace, Craig Stewart of Harrisburg. Time 2:25½.

Second heat—six starters. First, Earl Bovee of Binghamton; second, Robert V. White of Scranton; third, H. P. Strong of Scranton, pace, Wm. McMichael of Berwick. Time 2:18½.

Final heat—first, C. W. Krick; second, Craig Stewart; third, E. L. VanValkenburg.

Three Mile Handicap.—First, C. W Krick of Sinking Springs, scratch; second, C. G. Stewart of Harrisburg, 30 yards; third, E. L. VanValkenburg of Pittston, 100 yards; fourth, Frank Ratchford of Williamsport, 175 yards. Time 7:11¼.

Mrs. Paul E. Wirt gave a very pleasant dance on Thursday evening in honor of Fred and Ralph E. Lum of Chatham N. J., who are visiting her son Karl. Among those present from out of town were Miss Helen Magill, Danville; Miss Marie C. Packer, Sunbury; Miss Esther Kendig, Lancaster; Miss Maude Patterson, Berwick; Miss McHenry, Stillwater; Miss Lillian Rischel, Catawissa; Miss Gillies, Ithaca, N. Y., Mr. Fred Lum, Mr. Ralph Lum, Chatham, N. J.

C. S. Furman has been awarded a medal of honor for bravery at Devil's Den, Gettysburg. He was a member of Company A, Sixth Penna. Reserves, and he and five others captured twelve rebel sharpshooters.

GIDDING'S

August Reductions

Are now the rule throughout our store.

STRAW HATS.

50 cent kinds - 39 cents.
75 " " - 50 "
$1.00 " - 75 "
$1.25 and 1.50 kinds $1.00

BOYS' WASH SUITS.

$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 grades, **75 CTS.**

Special prices on Golf Hose and Sweaters, to close.

Men's soft bosom Shirts, white collar and cuff bands,

39 cts.

Medium weight Men's Suits, suitable for cool weather, at Special Prices.

Gidding's

BASE BALL.

Reviewing the work of the home team last week it was not so bad after a". It is true they lost three straight games away from home, but they redeemed themselves to a considerable extent by lowering the colors of Williamsport on Friday and Sunbury the leaders on Saturday. The attendance at the games, while fairly good is not near as large as the quality of ball the boys are putting up deserve. The management is sinking money, procuring players that can play fast ball and if possible bring the pennant to Bloomsburg, but the town people, or some of them at least think that good players can be had and the salaries paid without any gate receipts, as many men, who it is known are receiving a salary of $60 and $70 a month are viewing every game from the outside of the fence. We all want to see Bloomsburg finish the season, and the only way to help the management along is to pay a quarter, go through the gate, and give those beautiful young trees on the outside of the fence a chance to grow.

We defeated Williamsport on Friday very easily. Lloyd started in to twirl for the visitors, but it only took two innings to convince him that he had run up against a circumstance, and Pop Ansell took his place. The latter did fairly well for two innings, but the Birds soon got on to his curves and the way they straightened them out for the old man caused a depressed look to cover his face, and I don't think its any guess work to say that "Ans" old boy was glad when the game was over. Smith of Wilkesbarre, took charge of the pitcher's box for us, and the cranks are all of the opinion that he will do. There were four home runs made, Seavers, Goodhart, Patchen and Watts each having one to their credit. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Bloomsburg	1	4	0	0	1	2	3	0	4	15	17	3
Williamsport	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	4

Batteries, Smith and Patchen; Lloyd, Ansell and Hickey. Umpire, Stovey.

Saturday's game was unquestionably the best played here this season. A large crowd was present and they certainly received their money's worth. Although we had a lead of four runs up to the seventh inning, the ninth looked very bad indeed, in that inning the visitors secured three hits in rapid succession, which filled the bases with nobody out. The next man up struck out, the second hit a hot grounder to Watts who threw the runner out at first base, while the third ended the suspense by hitting one high in the air, and was gathered in by Chamberlin, in right field. The game was a heartbreaker all the way through, and caused a great deal of uneasiness among the "fans." Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Bloomsburg	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	7	0
Sunbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	3

Batteries, Hepting and Patchen, Gartside and Reber. Umpires, Lipp and Everson.

CAMP CONTENT, Aug., 16th, '97.

Camp life continues pleasant, with fine weather, and plenty to do to keep away dullness or monotony. Visitors arrive almost daily either from the country near by or the County Seat, with so many inhabitants longing for just such a cosy, cool retreat as this island has been proven to be. Owing to the departure of two families,—those of C. B. Gunton, and Rev. McLinn for Bloomsburg the camp was very thinly populated for two days,—last Thursday and Friday; Mr. Quick and his household being the sole occupants, but now the absentees are beginning to come in again and the expression upon their arrival is, "O it seems like coming home again."

The fish, or the swim through the day. A pleasant ride in the boat, playing croquet or pitching quoits, sitting down to tables laden with good things to satisfy the appetite. gathering dry wood for the linger campfire around which the campers sit and talk or sing in the evening, make up the pleasures and occupations of the day or night.

The temperature must be many degrees lower on this island with its thick shades, rippling waters and almost constant breeze, than outside places, for the difference in the open field not far away, is very noticeable.

Altogether we shall, I am sure, be all sorry when the time comes to pack up and leave this most pleasant and restful spot, and if our lives are spared, another season will find us more eager than this, to renew the experiences of camp life.

M.

I AND MINE; YOU AND YOURS.

As I and mine life's journey take,
Of you and yours some thoughts we take;
The daily cares,
No other shares,
Enwrap our spheres in office toil,
And test in mood of world's turmoil
Our morning prayers.

As I and mine know sorrow here,
To you and yours its pains appear;
For other woes,
Kind acts propose,
Enshrining homes in memories,
Of helpful deeds, love's treasuries,
Ere eyelids close.

As I and mine approach life's end,
So you and yours find hours portend;
The days draw near,
Our home not here,
Is written plainly, knows no art
To make it void in any part:
But Christ is near.

As I and mine leave earth's dark vale,
May you and yours o'er death prevail;
The gates of life,
Eternal life,
Stand Open wide to let us come,
To enter home, eternal home:
In heaven no strife.

HIS LINAUNSHEE.

It happened not many years since, that a friendless aspirant for fame took up his abode in a sequestered part of the country of Tipperary; he was, he said, in his humanities (learning Greek and Latin), and whatever effect the study might have produced on his heart his exterior bore evidence against the humanity of the time.

Absorbed, however, in his books, he appeared indifferent to the absence of essential garments; and what was still more unfortunate he could neither write nor tell a story.

At first he met with tolerable reception but his abstrations and occasional fits of absence soon filled his patrons with disappointment; in winter necessity sharpened his wits; he learned to relate wonderful legends of fairies and ghosts, and seldom wanted a lodging.

One night, however, he encountered successive disappointment. He, too, had mistaken his way, but the apprehension of still greater ills urged him forward.

After two hours' fatigue he spied a glimmering light at a distance and hoping that it issued from some aperture in a mountain cabin he made for it. He was not mistaken; and cautiously approaching the one-paned lattice he saw a young girl busily employed in baking bread on a griddle.

Without further ceremony he knocked at the door, and after a pause a female voice inquired who claimed admittance. The poor student at this interrogation, recounted the evils which beset him, and, after some time, the door was opened, evidently with reluctance.

But no sooner was his miserable aspect revealed than the countenance of the mountain nymph underwent a change; she threw another bush on the hearth, thrust, with silent kindness, a piece of bread into the stranger's hand, and while he was partaking of this she placed before him a glass full of potheen.

When he had concluded his repast she allowed him to lie down in a bed which stood at the upper end of the kitchen. He was too much fatigued for gentle sleep to weigh his eyelids down in a hurry, and, before all around him had become oblivious, he heard a shrill whistle. In a moment the colleen (young girl) cautiously opened the door. A quick step was instantly felt on the floor, and then that gentle thrilling noise which indicated the contact of innocent, but ardent lips.

"Pardon, Nora," said the lover, "I should have been here sooner."

"Hush," said she, "a poor scholar is in my father's bed."

This intelligence seemed to dampen the young man's ardor, but the poor scholar, not wishing to disturb their moments of bliss, affected sleep so cleverly that they appeared quickly to forget his presence.

Andy had snatched another kiss, when the sound of a horse and cart, entering the yard, assailed their horrified ears.

"Where shall I go?" asked Andy.

"Under the bed," she answered as the master of the mansion knocked at the door. Before it was opened the supper was disposed of in opposite cupboards, and when the old man entered he angrily inquired what she had been doing. "I had fallen asleep father," replied Nora, "but I will get something for you to eat."

"No atin' to-night, anyhow, for I'll go to bed."

"There's a poor scholar in it, father."

This piece of information threw the miserly father into a rage and he dragged the student from his place of repose.

"Parce mihi!" exclaimed the affrighted scholar; and the words of an unknown tongue, no less than his wild appearance, produced a very fortunate effect upon the farmer, who was extremely superstitious. He drew back, somewhat affrighted, muttering to himself: "A poor scholar, or rather a fairy man."

"You judge correctly," said the Munster student, assuming a mysterious air; "I am familiar with the 'good people,' and never travel without my Linaunshee; pray, do you stand in need of anything?"

"Och, none a-vich!" (My son) replied the farmer; "God bless you, man, I—I didn't know you."

"No harm done, sir, but don't you want your supper?" I'll provide you with me instantly for nothing; I see you smile assent; you'd have no objection to bacon and eggs. Lay the cloth, colleen."

Nora obeyed his commands, and the poor scholar, placing himself within a circle roughly drawn on the floor, said, in a solemn tone, "Linaunshee! Plus videas tuis oculis quam alienis." "Look," he continued, adressing himself to the farmer, after a mysterious pause, "and see what my good spirit has placed in yonder buffet."

The miser hesitated to turn the wooden button until commanded, in an authoritative tone; he hesitated for a moment, and then hurriedly pulled open the door. His amazement was somewhat of the pleasing kind when he saw revealed before him the bacon and eggs, hardly ceasing to hiss in the pan; and as he laid them on the table he cast a very expressive look on the poor scholar.

"What think you," asked the shoeless student, "of a piece of oaten cake with that fried bacon?"

"Beautiful!" cried the farmer, rubbing his hands, "or may be you could order some white-eyes" (potatoes).

"Vulgar food," said the scholar; "I prefer bread. In the corner buffet forenent you'll find some."

The bread being produced, the farmer invited the stranger to partake of the feast, and, when they had discussed that, among other things the scholar asked if there were any potheen in the house. He was answered not a drop.

"Then," he said, "I must trouble my Linaunshee; he's fond of a drop himself, and I fear has nearly finished his allowance; but Ile, bonae vel vestigia dedetant, and now, sir, look into the spy hole behind you under that bonnet."

The bonnet was no sooner removed that the bottle became visible, and when its contents had done its worst upon the farmer, he inquired if he, too, could not prevail on a Linaunshee to obey his commands.

"Did you ever see one?" asked the poor scholar; "if not I'll show you one, in the form and dress of a young man, perhaps not altogether unknown to you for this good spirit assumes all shapes at will."

Then, placing himself within the circle, he desired the door to be opened, and, when the passage was cleared, he said, in a solemn voice, "Linaushee, come from under the farmer's bed and quickly hence to your moat, there to wait my further orders."

The lover understood the hint and instantly obeyed the injunction.

"Thunder-un-turf!" exclaimed the farmer, as he rushed across the floor, "why that's Andy Russell, the miller—"

"Only his fetich," interrupted the poor scholar, "and now, sir, the awful process which I've gone through has fatigued me, and with your permission, I'll take some rest."—New York News.

Women's Eccentricities.

Last year there died in Glasgow a well-known character in the shape of an old lady who had not slept in a bed for twelve years. Early in life she experienced a love disappointment, and vowed that as long as she lived she would never again lie on a bed. Why she should have made this curious vow nobody ever knew, but she faithfully carried out her resolve, and from that time until her death was never known to enter a bed. At nighttime she would fall asleep on a chair, or make herself as comfortable as circumstances would permit on the floor.

Another woman, who, as far as her friends knew, had never had even a love disappointment, persisted in having the blinds drawn not only at night, but also during the day. Consequently a lamp was keep continually burning, until it was accidentally knocked over by the woman herself and so severely was she burned, that for several weeks her recovery was not expected.

In New York a well-known society woman has started what is known as the "music fad." She collects every musical instrument that money can procure, and her present collection, comprising as it does zithers, banjos, violins, mandolins, bagpipes, etc., is valued at many hundreds of pounds. Amongst her violins is a genuine "Strad," for which she has already refused three offers.

There is a young widow residing at an English watering-place who has scarcely ever been seen without a bunch of violets pinned to her dress, in or out of season, she will have the flowers referred to,even if she has to send all the way to London for them. Her husband, to whom she was passionately attached, it seems, died six months after the marriage, and since the day of his funeral she has not ceased to display his favorite flower. It is understood, also, that the lady has left strict injunctions in her will to the effect that only violets, and these in abundance, are to be planted round her grave.

Convict Labor.

According to Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, the economic side of convict labor is "not of sufficient importance to demand drastic treatment." His researches show that in 1885 the total product of all the penal institutions amounted to $28,753,999, which was fifty-four one-hundredths of one per cent. of the products of the manufacturing interests of the country in 1880. General Stone of the Agricultural Department says that in those Southern States where convict labor is utilized in making roads, greater progress is being made on that line than in any other part of the Union except Massachusetts and New York.

Instantaneous Photography.

A remarkable instantaneous photograph is in the possession of a Bristol chemist. From some cause or another, while he was crossing the river, his camera fell over the side of the Clifton bridge, and, as was afterwards proved, the shutter flew open as it fell. The camera happened to alight against the sail of a passing ship, and was subsequently recovered uninjured by the owner. A plate which was in the camera at the time of the fall was developed, and turned out a very clear negative of the under part of the suspension bridge.

A Work of Art.

Philadelphians are proud of their Washington Monument. One paper says that "as a triumph of art nothing in the range of monumental construction in this country can match the massive and graceful work." It is pleasant to notice that this praise seems to be echoed by less interested critics. The secret is an open one. There is at least one organization in America which had the spirit to spend two hundred thousand dollars for a work of art.

Greatly Exaggerated.

"Mark Twain" says that his reported death has been greatly "exaggerated." The idea of an exaggerated death is worthy of Mark's prime in the joking line.—Washington Star.

When a man fails in other ways he can attract attention by shaving off his whiskers.—Atchinson Globe.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

They Happen Sometimes Because Men Are Unable to Realize Dangers.

"Yes, it's really funny at times," remarked the local railroad man, "how things will happen. Men lose their lives every day because they become careless or unable to realize the danger of their occupation. A good many years ago I was conductor of a freight train, and one night we ran to a meeting point on the main line, with orders to await a train which was running in. The latter was a bit late, and my train was resting quietly on the main line, it having the right-of-way. The in-freight, by the common laws of railroading and according to orders, should have heaved in sight, as the sailors say, and then slowed down and gone into the siding, so that my train could proceed on its way up the road. I was seated in the cab of the engine when the headlight of No. — flashed in sight some two miles off. It grew in size, and the train came on without any apparent reduction in its speed. I thought it was coming too near, and said so to the engineer. No. — kept up his lick, and I suddenly realized that if it did not stop, and that quickly, there would be trouble. As I thought of this I involuntarily grasped the reversing lever and threw it back. The other train came dashing along, and then I saw that if we remained where we were my train would get hurt, so I pulled back the throttle and the train began bumping backwards, but not fast enough to escape, and calling to the engineer and fireman, I reversed the lever again to check backback motion and leaped for the ground. While I jumped the trains came together, and there was a vast deal of damage done to the front end over I climbed into the cab of the other engine and found it empty. Fearing that the men might be hurt, I grasped a lantern and started out to hunt them up. I had not gone more than fifty feet when I came across a figure lying alongside of the ties. It was the engineer. 'Are you hurt?' I asked, and he replied in a sleepy voice that he was not. He had tumbled out of his cab. Well, to make a long story short, it turned out that both engineer and fireman had been tired out, had gone to sleep, forgot all about orders and meeting points, and were asleep to within a minute or two before the crash took place, and then, sleepily realizing what was going to happen, had rolled from their seats and alighted on the soft earth on the embankment."

Bees Are Useful in War.

History records two instances, according to Whitely Stokes, in which bees have been used in warfare as weapons against besieging forces. The first is related by Appian of the siege of Themiscyra, in Pontus, by Lucullus in his war against Mithridates. Turrets were brought up, mounds were built and huge mines were made by the Romans. The people of Themiscyra dug open these mines above, and through the holes cast down upon the workmen bears and other wild animals and hives of swarms of bees.

The second instance is recorded in an Irish manuscript in the Bibliotheque Royale, at Brussels, and tells how the Danes and Norwegians attacked Chester, which was defended by the Saxons, and some Gallic auxiliaries. The Danes were worsted by a stratagem, but the Norwegians, sheltered by hurdles, tried to pierce the walls of the town—when "what the Saxons and the Gaedhil, who were among them, did was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke down the hurdles over their heads. What the others did to check this was to place large posts under the hurdles."

What the Saxons did next was to put all the beer and water of the town into the caldrons of the town, to boil them and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy which the Locheans applied to this was to place hides outside on the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was to throw down all the beehives in the town upon the besiegers, which prevented them from moving their hands or legs, from the number of bees which stung them. They afterward desisted and left the city.—London Athenaeum.

A Courageous Horse.

Two men accompanied by a fierce mastiff were going across a field one day; the dog broke away from them and pounced on a harmless donkey, seizing the poor animal by the throat and dragging him off his feet. The dog then began to worry the donkey in a way that seemed to give small hopes of his ever being able to rise again. The men did their utmost to call off the dog, but he would give no heed to their commands or their sticks.

Now a horse in a neighboring field saw the whole affair, and he apparently made up his mind that, without timely help, the donkey's fate was sealed. At once he bounded over the hedge and made for the spot. On reaching it he seized the dog with his teeth and tore him away from his prey. He then wheeled round and flung his heels at the dog. That animal not liking to receive a drubbing, however, much he liked to give one, slunk off with his tail between his legs. The brave horse then strutted round the helpless donkey, seemingly proud of his victory—as, indeed, he had good reason to be.

One on Governor Atkinson.

One of the best stories yet heard on Governor Atkinson was told by himself to a party of admirers who were chatting with him in the parlor of the hotel at Cochran on his return from his recent visit to the Chautauqua at Hawkinsville. The story is such a good one that it is worth repeating.

"It was during my recent inspection of the convict camps," said the Governor. "Among other places I visited were the coal mines, and in order to make a thorough inspection it was necessary to go down into the mines and see the convicts at work. Two guards accompanied me down into the mines. They showed me everything of interest, and finally took me to where the convicts were at work. As we approached them one of the convicts rushed over to me crying: "Good Lord, Bill Atkinson as sure as I live! I never expected to see you here. What on earth, Bill, did they convict you of doing?' I readily recognized the man as one whom I had known since my boyhood."—Jackson, Ga., Argus.

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ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 317.

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W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

Arrested for Counterfeiting.

Peculiar Crimes Which Attack the Public Health and Pocketbook.

Isaac Platt and Otto Doerlam are at present held to bail at Chicago, Ill., in the unusually high sum of $10,500 after staying for some time in jail in default of sureties, on a charge of counterfeiting Dr. 'Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The sum in which the District Attorney demanded bail shows the importance which the tribunals attach to the offence of counterfeiting the medicine of the people. The condemnation at Syracuse, N. Y., recently, of the counterfeiter Dr. Marquisee, to a term in States Prison, is another instance of the same view.

The courts in these cases held that a medicine having the confidence of the people to an extent which can tempt to dishonest imitation has attained an importance which renders the substitution for it of unreliable and unauthorized compounds an offence of a very serious nature, against which the people have a right to be protected. The proceedings in court suggested that the people would not have gotten into the way of relying upon a definite medicine for the cure of their ailments without good cause. Therefore, counterfeiting such a remedy is not an offence against the manufacturers of the genuine goods alone, but against the public. It is an offence against the manufacturers because it robs them of the fruit of their enterprise in making known the merit of their product and their expenditures in advertising them, for which large sums are paid to the newspapers daily. But it is an offence also against the people—a public offence, for unless the confidence of the public in a genuine product has been justly earned, it would be folly advertising it. Hence the substitution of counterfeits is an offence against the Commonwealth, and (as the courts have held), righteously punishable by imprisonment and heavy fine.

It was shown that it is the importance of a medicine that creates temptation to this crime; no one counterfeits a poor medicine. It is a gratifying fact that fraud, to the extent of straight counterfeiting, is very rare; the druggists of the country are too honorable a class of men to involve themselves in such dubious methods, and the people are right in protecting themselves by obtaining their medicines from trustworthy dealers, and by taking pains to have the genuiness of their purchase placed beyond doubt by seeing the correct, advertised name (as for instance, the full, unabbreviated title, like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People) engraved on the package they buy. The public now-a-days refuses to listen to the sort of talk occasionally offered to the unwary about "something else just as good," which *always* means "fake" medicine gotten up to deceive people whom an unscrupulous dealer thinks foolish enough to believe such pretence. Fortunately, Dr. Marquisee was arrested before he had sold a single box of his counterfeit pills, and the Chicago gang were caught after they had been at work for four days, and all the spurious pills were seized and withdrawn from the market.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made. 4-1-1y

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Two captains sink the ship.
Fine teeth beget broad grins.
The money paid, the work delayed.
Merit does much, but fortune more.
A thousand sorrows do not pay one debt.
Pray devoutly and hammer on stoutly.
A lover railing is not far from forgiving.
It apparently pays best to preach to the few.
He is no fool who can both spend and spare.
There is nothing older than yesterday's news.
Pride often wears sackcloth under its dress suit.
True love can hope where reason would despair.
Discipline is the art which teaches a man not to run.
A little hill in a low place thinks itself a mountain.
The best preaching is not always done in the pulpit.
Eat and drink with a friend, but do not trade with him.
Falsehood, like a nettle, stings those who meddle with it.
Excessive laughter proceeding from a slight cause is folly.
Virtue is a common property and may be acquired by all.
He is a madman who, being rich, lives as if he were poor.
Negligence numbers one thousand victims to intention's one.
Sheep are sometimes taken over a bad road to a good pasture.
Many a man wants better preaching, who has no wish for better living.
A man may be a good talker and still have an impediment in his thoughts.—*The South-West.*

Mr. Natanael Mortonson, a well-known citizen of Ishpeming, Mich., and editor *Superior Posten*, who, for a long time, suffered from the most excrutiating pains of rheumatism, was cured eight years ago by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, having never felt a twinge of it since.

District Attorneys Will Organize.

District Attorney John R. Jones, of Scranton, has issued a call to all the District Attorneys of this Commonwealth, to meet in convention in the court house at Scranton, during the month of November, to form an organization to be known as "The District Attorneys' Association of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The object of the organization as stated in the letter addressed to the Commonwealth's attorneys throughout the state is for professional improvement, the formation of necessary legislation pertaining to criminal law and the prevention of objectionable legislation.

A three day's program will be arranged. District Attorney Olcott, of New York City, will probably deliver the principal address. The convention will be addressed by well known district attorneys, and some of the prominent lawyers of the State will be invited to participate in the exercises.

DOES YOUR SKIN CHAFE?—Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Chapped Hands, and is proof against chafing of the flesh in any part. A sure cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Barber's Itch and all skin eruptions. Comfort in one application, and never fails to cure. 35 cents.
Sold by C. A. Kleim.

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The best are the cheapest.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

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Butter per lb	$ .18
Eggs per dozen	.14
Lard per lb	.08
Ham per pound	.12
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1 00
Oats " "	.30
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	4.80
Hay per ton	12 to $14
Potatoes per bushel, new	.70
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.20
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.08
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.07
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.45
Corn meal, cwt	1.50
Bran, "	.85
Chop "	.85
Middlings "	.85
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.10
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
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NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN SQ.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

NEW DINING ROOMS.

A LARGE and well furnished dining room has been opened by HARRY AURAND, on the second floor of his restaurant. Meals will be served at the regular dining hours for 25c. and they can also be obtained at any time. The table will be supplied with the delicacies of the season and the service will be first-class.

Entrance by door between Restaurant an Malfalera's grocery store.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster
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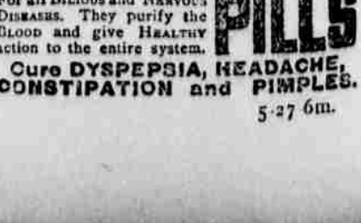
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WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
For all Bilious and Nervous Diseases. They purify the Blood and give Healthy action to the entire system.
Cure DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION and PIMPLES.
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WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1897.

Is John Sherman losing his mind? It certainly begins to look that way. He has had conversations one day with well known gentlemen, and the next day denied every word that he said to them. Mr. McKinley must have his doubts, as he has issued orders to State Department officials to see that Mr. Sherman does not get the country into some new foreign entanglement, and especially to keep him from meddling with the Cuban question which Mr. Day has from the first had exclusive charge of. Mr. Sherman isn't such an old man—his next birthday, if he lives, will be his seventy-fifth—and if his mind has really broken down it is probably because of the humiliation heaped upon him by the Hanna-McKinley-Day combine.

The absurdity of allowing the Spanish minister to send officials of the Customs service off on all sorts of wild goose fillibuster chases was accentuated this week when he had Customs officers seize a steamer at Bridgeport, Conn., that had on board a lot of ammunition belonging to the U. S. government, which was being moved under orders from the War Department. It would be funny, if the matter wasn't too serious to be joked about.

A system of spying on the clerks in the Treasury Department has been put in force that is causing much dissatisfaction among those who believe that men and women do not become slaves when they enter government employ.

Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, has gone further than any of his predecessors have dared to go in regulating the practice before the U. S. Patent Office, in the new regulations he has issued providing the qualifications of patent solicitors. The evidence in the hearings in the case of John Wedderburn & Co., who are under charges and are trying to show cause why they should not be disbarred, shows that Mr. Butterworth has not gone too far in those regulations. It has been shown by that evidence that of the more than 3,700 applications filed for patents by Wedderburn & Co. during the last two years, more than 1,800 have been rejected as containing nothing patentable, and of the remainder only a few, probably not 200, have sufficient value to justify the expense of a patent. Notwithstanding these facts, the deluded applicants have in many instances been persuaded to apply for European patents, paying the attorney's fee in advance, and to pay John Wedderburn & Co. for advertising for sale worthless and fully anticipated inventions.

It is learned that Minister Woodford has been instructed to take his time in traveling to Madrid to an even greater extent than was contemplated when he left Washington. It is stated that the administration prefers in the unsettled condition of affairs in Spain, since the assassination of the Spanish Prime Minister, that Mr. Taylor, our old Spanish Minister, who is presumed to be better posted on the condition of affairs than a new man would be, should continue for a while to represent the United States at Madrid. The fact is, the administration wants to see which way the Spanish cat is going to jump before showing its Cuban policy to the government of Spain.

Boss Hanna's fight for election to the Senate is being aided by the administration wherever possible. Mr. George P. Hamlett, of Ohio, who was recently made Chief of Post Office Inspectors, was given that place as a reward for what he is expected to do for Hanna, There are nearly 100 post office inspectors, and the chief can order as many of them into one particular state as he may be pleased to have there. The programme is for Mr. Hamlett to keep enough inspectors in Ohio to see that all the postmasters in that state give Hanna all the help they can, and any one of them who fails to meet expectations in that line will be likely to find that the inspectors will discover something wrong in the way he conducts his office. Of yes, of course, this is a civil service reform administration—between campaigns in which it is interested.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, good to return until August 30, inclusive, *at rate of one fare for the round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

8-12-3t.

Swallow Meets Hastings' Challenge.

Rev. Dr. Swallow, has written an open letter to Governor Hastings in reply to his challenge to show fraud in the bill of $56,590,36 for the fitting up Grace Church for the use of the legislature after the destruction of the capitol.

The doctor offers to furnish the affidavits of four responsible furniture dealers in Philadelphia that on one week's notice they would have furnished desks for $12 that the state paid $25 for and others at $20 that the state paid $37.50 for. Also the affidavits of steam heat experts that they would have done the job as satisfactorily for $4,000 as the state did for $13,000.

"Every intelligent man," Dr. Swallow adds, "who has examined it knows that repairs cost the state three prices and I know it would have cost $75,000 if I had not sounded the alarm last February. I am amazed, Governor, that you should call the attention of the people to the competitive schedule of prices under which the church was fitted since its vicious character has been under discussion of the people for at least three months. I recommend your attempt to bind the legislative department of the state government to even compulsory honesty. But do not, I pray you, neglect the executive department."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

DON'T GO TO KLONDYKE.

Secretary Bliss has taken cognizance of the rush to the Klondyke gold fields and Alaska and has issued the following warning:

"To whom it may concern:

"In view of the information received at this department that 3,000 persons with 2,000 tons of baggage and freight are now waiting at the entrance to White Pass, in Alaska, for an opportunity to cross the mountains to the Yukon river, and that many more are preparing to join them, I deem it proper to call the attention of all who contemplate making that trip to the exposure, privation, suffering and danger incident thereto at this advanced period of the season, even if they should succeed in crossing the mountains.

"To reach Dawson City, which is over the pass, 700 miles of difficult Navigation on the Yucon river, without adequate means of transportation, will still be before them, and it is doubtful if the journey can be accomplished before the river is closed by ice.

"I am moved to draw public notice to these conditions by the gravity of the possible consequences to people detained in the mountainous wilderness during five or six months of an arctic winter, where no relief can reach them, however great the need.

"C. N. Bliss,
"Secretary of the Interior."

SUDDEN DEATHS ON THE INCREASE.—People apparently well and happy to-day, to-morrow are stricken down, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The king of heart remedies—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is within the reach of all, and if there are symptoms of heart disorder it should de used without delay. It relieves in 30 minutes, and cures most chronic cases.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

What Constitutes a Tax Day.

The County Solicitor of Luzerne county has decided that under the alien tax law the day for which the three cents tax is to be paid means any part of a day. If the unnaturalized laborer works only an hour the three cents tax must be collected.

PILL SENSE.—It stands to reason that Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills will crowd out of the market many of the nauseous old timers. A better medicine at less than half the price is all the argument needed to keep the demand what it has been—Phenomenal—40 doses 10 cents. They cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, and allay all stomach irritations. At all druggists.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy catharic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c. 4-1-1.

CURRENT FUN.

He—Clearly, we men have more finely developed senses.

She—Yes, but less sense.—Paris Journal Amusant.

Mrs. Gabbel—Do you know that you talk in your sleep, James?

Mr. Gabbel—Do I? Then I bet you join in!—London Fun.

"Woman," said the lecturer, "is pure gold."

"Yes," interrupted a thoughtful man in a rear seat; "money talks!"—Puck.

"Have you ever noticed that most ball players chew gum?"

"Yes, except when they chew the rag with the umpire."—Philadelphia North American.

Bertie—Are we any kin to chickens?

Gertie—Of course, not; we're people.

Bertie—Well, Uncle Harry says papa was a mighty bad egg when he was young.—Brooklyn Life.

"The New York Press says that kissing is love's Worcestershire sauce."

"I s'pose that's because a man has to sheer off when he gets too saucy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Husband (groaning)—The rheumatism in my leg is coming again.

Wife (with sympathy)—Oh, I am sorry, John. I wanted to do some shopping to-day, and that is a sure sign of rain.—London Tit-Bits.

"George, I fear you are marrying me just because my uncle left me a fortune."

"No, my precious. I'd marry you just the same if any other friend had left it to you."—London Tit-Bits.

Gadd—I remember when Gasser, the famous orator, used to be one of the worst speakers you ever heard.

Dootell—How did he ever get to be so persuasively eloquent?

Gadd—Begging hired girls not to leave.—New York Evening Journal.

"Oh, the mean things," she sighed, "that are done behind a person's back!"

She might have been thinking of the things that mankind does in deceit.

But there are others.

Notably her skirt and her shirtwaist weren't doing a thing, roughly speaking, but coming apart around there.—Detroit Journal.

Little five-year-old Jennie's mother had gone to church, leaving her and her baby sister with their grandmother. After awhile grandma got weary and put the baby to bed. Then she suggested that it would be nice if Jennie also would retire.

"I don't want to yet, grandma," said the little girl.

"But see how nicely little sister has gone to sleep," grandma urged.

"Oh, well," replied Miss Jennie, "she ain't old enough yet to realize that it's not dark!"—Cleveland Leader.

Agreed With Him.

The citizens of Guthrie, Ok., determined recently to present medals to three young men who had shown bravery in rescuing people during the flood. A young woman who was getting subscriptions for this purpose came up to a group of several young men, among whom was McCartney, one of the men for whom the medals were to be procured.

"Boys, I'm collecting money to buy medals for McCartney, Willis and Platt. Will you help?"

"Yes," replied McCartney, with a wink to his companions, "but, while I am willing to help in getting medals for Willis and Platt, I don't think McCartney deserves one. He simply fell into the river had had to be helped out."

"Well, between you and me," confidentially responded the subscription taker. "I don't thing so either, but folks are afraid he might feel hurt if he was left out—so they counted him in."—New York Tribune.

He Was Safe.

Rusty Rufus—"Dis here paper says work ain't what kills men."

Weary Waggles—"Dat's right, too. 'Taint a loaded gun what shoots folks; 'taint pisen what pisens of 'em, and 'taint work what kills 'em. It's not knowin' enough to let things alone—dat's what!"—Truth.

An Advantage.

"Mrs. Wellup says she is going to spend a large part of the summer at home in the city," said Mr. Cumrox, reproachfully.

"Yes," replied his wife. "She can afford it. She's so rich nobody can insinuate that she's obliged to."—Washington Star.

Thoughtless.

"Arabella, dear," said the weary mother, "I wish you would dust the parlor."

"Indeed, I'll not. It's very inconsiderate to ask such exertion when you know I'm training for a century run."—Detroit Free Press.

Helping Her On.

She—perfectly lovely club; isn't it?

He—Are you a member?

She—No; only married women are eligible.

He—Ah! Would you allow me to—make you eligible to membership?—Pearson's Weekly.

Very Rapid.

"From what I hear, Mr. Earnestly, that son of yours at college is a little fast."

"A little fast," repeated the old man disdainfully, "He holds the amateur record as a 100-yard sprinter."—Detroit Free Press.

If She Only Were.

Hogan—It is a foine lot av monkeys they do be makin' av themselves in th' ould worruld.

Grogan—Bedad, if only Oireland wor free th' first brick av th' shindy would have been throwed long since.—Indianapolis.

Well Qualified.

"What makes you think Smoothly is an experienced fisherman?"

"Because he is one of the most natural and artistic liars I have ever had the pleasure of meeting."—Detroit Free Press.

A Natural Question.

He—"No, I couldn't go to Europe this year, because I had to have my plumbing done over."

She—"When does your plumber sail?"—Truth.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad for Mount Gretna Farmers' Encampment.

From August 16 to 20, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, for the above occasion, round-trip tickets to Mount Gretna and return *at rate of one fare for the round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr, on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division. Those tickets will be valid for return passage until August 23, inclusive.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

8-12-2t.

EIGHTY PER CENT. ARE CATARRH SUBJECTS.—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure the worst of them. It has been tested a thousand times and never disappoints. It is pleasant to apply, harmless, and gives such quick relief. One short puff will clear a cold from the head and prevent the possibility of contracting this nasty disease which taints about 80 per cent. of the whole American people.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The Viking Ship.

The New Yorker who failed to see the Viking during the few days that the gallant little vessel was lying or cruising in the waters of the harbor missed a sight that it would be almost worth while to go to Chicago to see. To those with a fair idea of what good boatbuilding requires the lines of the Viking are said to have been very satisfactory, and the soundness of their judgment is established by the achievement of the vessel in crossing the Atlantic against unfavorable winds, sound and safe as an ocean going steamer. But even to one with no claims to expert knowledge the vessel is very beautiful. It is easy to see in her the jurisdiction of her chief officer's proud remark, when asked if she did not ship water over her open sides: "No. Her model is so perfect, her lines so fine"—here he made a sweeping gesture with both hands, illustrating the lines—"that she wishes all the time to be on top."

But what impresses the ordinary observer is the courage of their conviction shown by the crew of a dozen modern Norsemen, who, persuaded that the original on which the Viking was modeled was seaworthy, and that what their ancestors had done they could do, took this little vessel, without a deck, with a broad oar for a rudder, with a single mast and sail, with no room aboard to swing a hammock, and barely sufficient to store the needed supplies, and sailed her over the course that they believed the ancient Norsemen had sailed with a like craft centuries before the discovery which all the world is celebrating at Chicago. That is a striking and splendid way of arguing a disputed question in history. No one after this can say that the Norsemen could not have reached the shores of America on the vessels then known.—Harper's Weekly.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low Rate Excursions via ennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a series of ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls, leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on July 22, August 5 and 19, and September 4 and 16. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.70 from Lancaster; $8.60 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $8.25 from Wilkesbarre; $5.80 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo, W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-15-6t.

Gold mining companies are being organized all over the country to operate in Alaska. Our advice is, not to invest in any stock in these companies just yet.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 05	5 50
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 26	6 12
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	10 39	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 44	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 13	2 36	10 49	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	....	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 12	7 06
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	11 18	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 13	....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 10	3 24	11 33	7 35
Huntock's	8 20	34	.....	7 40
Nanticoke	8 27	3 42	11 49	7 54
Avondale	8 32	3 47	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 56	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 50	4 05	12 05	8 12
Bennett	8 53	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 16	8 22
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 23	8 33
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 26	8 39
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	12 40	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 48	9 07
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

STATIONS.	WEST. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	9 55	1 55	8 00
Bellevue	6 05	....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 04	2 05	6 10
Lackawanna	6 18	10 11	2 13	6 17
Duryea	6 22	10 14	2 16	6 21
Pittston	6 28	10 18	2 20	6 44
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 21	2 23	6 33
West Pittston	6 35	10 24	2 27	6 37
Wyoming	6 40	10 29	2 32	6 36
Forty Fort	6 45	....	....	....
Bennett	6 48	10 36	2 39	6 44
Kingston	6 54	10 39	2 45	6 53
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 43	2 51	.....
Plymouth	7 04	10 47	2 54	7 00
Avondale	7 09		2 58	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 54	3 04	7 12
Huntock's	7 20	11 00	3 0	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 10	3 24	7 38
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 23	3 35	7 51
Beach Haven	7 54	11 32	3 42	7 8
Berwick	8 00	11 40	3 49	8 0
Briarcreek	8 06		3 55	....
Willow Grove	8 10	11 50	3 59	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	11 56	4 04	8 11
Espy	8 21	12 04	4 11	8 2
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 12	4 17	8 36
Rupert	8 34	12 18	4 23	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 23	4 29	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 37	43	8 55
Chulasky	....		4 49	
Cameron	9 05	12 46	4 4	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 10	1 00	5 18	9 2
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH.— ARRIVE. a m	a. m.	p m	p.m.	B. & S. R. R. STATIONS.	—NORTH LEAVE a m	p m	p m	a m
7.10	11.40	6.30	2.40	Bloomsb'g.	8.30	2 40	6.40	6.10
7.08	11.35	6.26	2.3	P. & R.	8.33	2.43	6.44	6.13
7.03	11.32	6.24	2.38	" Main st..	8.36	2.45	6.47	
		6.20	2.32	Irondale		2.47	6.50	6.25
6.58	11.28	6.12	2 20	Paper Mill.	8 44	2.54	6.58	6.37
6.50	11.20	6.09	2.15	Light st.	8.47	3.00	7.01	6.50
6.40	11.10	5.59	2.00	Orangeville.	8.56	3.10	7.10	7.10
6.29	11.01	5.48	1.35	Forks	9.06	3.20	7.20	7.35
6.25	10.58	5.44	1.30	Zaner's	9.09	3.25	7.24	7.45
6.18	10.53	5.37	1.25	Stillwater	9.13	3.30	7.29	8.00
6.08	10.43	5.27	1.10	Benton	9.23	3.40	7.39	8.40
6.04	10.40	5 22	12.25	Edson's	9.26	3.47	7.44	8.50
6.02	0.38	5.20	12.20	Cole's Cr'k.	9.28	3.47	7.48	8.53
5.58	10.35	5.16	12.25	Sugarloaf.	9.31	3.52	7.52	9.00
5.53	10.32	5.13	12.20	Laubach	9.35	3.57	7.57	9.10
5.43	10.23	5.03	12.05	Central	9.45	4.07	8.07	9.30
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.50	Jam. City	9.50	4.10	8.10	9.40
a m	a m	p m	p m	LEAVE	a m	p m	p m	a m ARRIVE

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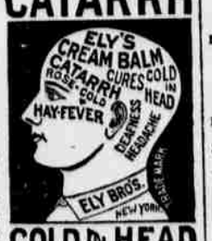
CATARRH



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Pennsylvania Railroad

Time Table in effect June 20, '97.

	A. M.	A. M	P. M.	P. M.
Scranton (D & H) lv	‡ 6 05	‡ 9 38	‡ 2 48	‡ 4 41
Pittston "	7	‡10 00	‡ 2 50	5 06
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wilkesbarre lv	‡ 7 30	‡10 15	‡ 3 17	‡ 5 60
Plym'th Ferry "	‡ 7 38	10 20	‡ 3 23	‡ 6 08
Nanticoke "	7 46	10 27	3 32	6 17
Mocanaqua "	8 04	10 45	3 52	6 37
Wapwallopen "	8 13	10 55	4 01	6 47
Nescopeck ar	8 24	11 10	4 11	7 00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pottsville lv	‡ 6 00	‡ 9 05	‡12 15	‡ 3 00
Hazleton "	7 10	11 35	2 10	5 10
Tomhicken "	7 30	11 25	2 28	6 10
Fern Glen "	7 38	11 34	2 37	6 18
Rock Glen "	7 43	11 40	‡ 2 43	6 25
Nescopeck ar	8 07	.....	3 10	6 50
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck lv	‡ 8 24	‡11 10	‡ 4 11	‡ 7 00
Creasy "	8 33	Via	4 21	7 09
Espy Ferry "	‡ 8 43	Rock	‡ 4 30	7 18
E. Bloomsburg "	8 47	Glen	4 33	7 23
			P. M.	
Catawissa ar	8 55	12 30	4 40	7 30
Catawissa lv	8 55	12 20	4 50	7 30
S. Danville "	9 14	12 38	4 57	7 47
Sunbury "	9 35	1 00	5 20	8 10
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury lv	‡ 9 45	‡ 1 10	‡ 5 34	‡ 9 25
Lewisburg ar	10 15	1 45	6 18	.....
Milton "	10 10	1 39	6 02	9 52
Williamsport "	11 00	2 30	6 53	10 30
Lock Haven "	11 59	3 40	8 53	11 34
Renovo "	A. M.	4 40	.....	.....
Kane "	.....	9 00	.....	.....
	P. M.	P. M.		
Lock Haven lv	‡12 10	‡3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte ar	1 05	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone "	2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg "	4 23	8 26	.....	.....
Clearfield "	5 06	9 09	.....	.....
Pittsburg "	7 00	11 30	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury lv	‡ 9 50	‡ 1 55	‡ 5 27	‡ 8 30
Harrisburg ar	‡11 30	‡ 3 20	6 55	‡10 10
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Philadelphia ar	‡ 3 00	‡ 6 23	‡11 15	‡ 4 50
Baltimore "	3 10	6 00	‡ 9 45	.....
Washington "	4 10	‡ 7 15	‡10 55	.....
	A. M.	P. M.		
Sunbury lv	‡10 05	‡ 2 45	.....	.....
	P. M.			
Lewistown Je ar	12 05	‡ 4 37	.....	.....
Pittsburg "	‡ 7 00	‡11 30	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg lv	‡11 45	‡3 50	‡ 7 30	‡10 30
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg ar	‡ 7 00	‡11 30	‡ 2 00	‡ 5 30

‡ Weekdays. Daily. f Flag station

	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg lv	‡ 8 10	‡ 8 10	‡ 3 20	‡ 8 00
	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.
Harrisburg ar	‡ 3 30	‡ 3 30	10 00	‡ 3 10
		A. M.		A. M
Pittsburg lv	.....	.....	.....	‡ 8 00
				P. M.
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	‡ 7 30	.....	‡ 3 15
Sunbury ar	.....	‡ 9 18	.....	‡ 5 10
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M
Washington lv	‡10 40		‡ 7 50	‡10 50
Baltimore "	‡11 50	‡ 4 55	‡ 8 50	‡12 00
Philadelphia "	‡11 20	‡ 4 30	‡ 8 30	‡12 25
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg lv	‡ 3 35	‡ 8 05	‡11 40	‡ 3 55
Sunbury ar	‡ 5 08	‡ 9 40	1 10	‡ 5 29
	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg lv	‡ 1 00	.....	‡ 3 30	‡ 8 00
Clearfield "	4 09	.....	.....	9 31
Philipsburg "	4 56	.....	.....	10 14
Tyrone "	7 15	.....	‡ 8 10	12 30
Bellefonte "	‡ 8 31	.....	9 32	1 42
Lock Haven ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 43
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Erie lv	‡ 3 25	.....	.....	.....
Kane "	7 05	.....	‡ 6 30	.....
Renovo "	10 35	.....	10 25	.....
Lock Haven "	11 25	‡ 7 20	11 20	‡ 3 00
	A. M.		P. M.	
Williamsport "	12 25	8 30	‡12 40	4 00
Milton "	1 22	9 18	1 27	4 56
Lewisburg "	.....	9 05	1 15	4 47
Sunbury ar	1 50	9 45	1 55	5 23
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury lv	‡ 5 25	‡ 9 55	‡ 2 0	‡ 5 43
S. Danville "	5 48	10 17	2 22	6 07
Catawissa "	6 08	10 35	2 40	6 24
E. Bloomsburg "	Via	10 43	2 46	6 32
Espy Ferry "	Rock	‡10 47	2 50	‡ 6 36
Creasy "	Glen.	10 56	3 00	6 46
Nescopeck ar	8 07	11 10	3 18	6 59
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck lv	.....	‡11 10	‡4 15	‡ 7 05
Rock Glen ar	‡ 6 52	11 35	4 40	7 31
Fern Glen "	6 59	11 43	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken "	7 10	11 54	4 55	7 45
		P. M.		
Hazleton "	7 37	12 15	5 18	8 05
Pottsville "	8 45	1 20	7 06	9 10
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck lv	‡ 8 07	‡11 10	‡ 3 18	‡ 6 59
Wapwallopen ar	8 18	11 22	3 28	7 09
Mocanaqua "	8 28	11 32	3 32	7 21
Nanticoke "	8 48	11 54	3 52	7 42
		P. M.		
Plym'th Ferry "	‡ 8 56	12 02	4 01	7 52
Wilkesbarre "	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittston (D & H) ar	‡ 9 41	‡12 49	‡ 4 55	‡ 8 32
Scranton " "	10 10	1 16	5 22	9 03

† Weekdays. ‡ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Philadelphia & Reading R'y

In effect May 30, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.45 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.30.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.35, 11.45 a. m., 12.20, 3.30 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.35, 11.45 a. m., 12.20, 3.30 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.25, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.25 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 3.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a. m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.05 a. m.
Leave Reading 11.55 a. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.27 a. m.
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.20 a. m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30 3.30, 6.15.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.27, a. m., 11.56 1.37, 3.40, 6.23.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

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WEEK-DAYS—Express, 8.00, 9.00, 10.45 a. m. (Saturdays only, 1.30) 2.00, 3.00, 3.40, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.40, 7.00 p. m. Accom. 3.00 a. m., 5.

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
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GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1897.

PARTY RULES.

(Communicated.)

As the Rules of the Democratic party in this county remain unchanged, (except in a single particular) by the failure of the late convention to act upon the proposed changes, there will be plenty of time to consider those changes before any future action upon them can be demanded.

But inasmuch as it is absurdly and falsely claimed that the new rules were in some way adopted without any convention vote thereon, it will be timely to point out the plain facts which settle that question beyond honest dispute.

The Standing Committee in March last appointed a committee of five to prepare amendments to the rules, and were authorized to report to the next annual County Convention their amendments, for adoption or rejection, by that body.

The committee prepared such amendments, concluding their sittings on the 17th of July, but withheld their amendments for publication in the Democratic newspapers until Thursday of the week before the delegate election, thus rendering impossible any discussion or examination of them or opposition to them through the same newspapers, before Thursday and Friday of the following week, or only one or two days before the delegate election was held. Besides, the committee made no report of their new rules to the convention, according to the terms of their appointment, nor were they read in convention, or actually presented to it, in any regular form.

But at the delegate election the regular slip ticket of candidates appeared with an addition to the bottom, without any apparent authority therefor, inviting an expression of preference by voters upon a single alternative question, to wit: nomination of candidates by delegates, or by the highest popular vote. There is no reason to doubt that this invited expression of choice or preference was intended to influence votes in convention when the new rules came under consideration, but it was neither in form nor in substance, a binding instruction; that is, a command or order to the delegates how they should vote, and confined as it was to one question, it could have no relation or concern with the many other questions raised by the new rules for the consideration and decision of the convention by a two-thirds vote. The judgment and discretion of the convention in the amendment of rules expressly and clearly conferred upon it by the rules themselves, was not, therefore, not infringed upon, or intended to be, by this preference vote. It simply conveyed information of views held by those who voted, upon an abstract question, which might be involved in convention debate.

All this appears clearly enough from the call for the delegate election and convention, by the accomplished chairman of the standing committee, who, after referring to the action of the amendment committee, and a consideration of the subject of amendment at the time of choosing delegates, clearly stated a party law of the case as follows, to wit: "For these rules to go into effect it requires a two-thirds vote of the delegates of the convention, and if endorsed by the convention they will then govern the primary election of 1898 for the first trial."

Under this declaration the Democratic people of the county had a right to understand, and did understand, that the power of amendment vested in the members of the convention would be fully exercised by them, if thought necessary, by formal votes, and under the two-thirds rule, with due respect to the views of their constituents, and in view of the best interests of the party. They had no conception that a chairman would be chosen in convention (as the *Sentinel* informs us) "to command the situation," and ultimately prevent a convention vote.

It will be seen that when Mr. Daniel McHenry, as a friend of change, moved in convention for a vote on the new rules, that he did what was expected, and his motion was appropriate to convention business. After debate on his motion, a vote thereon was a matter of course, and a regular, valid and binding decision by the convention reached.

Why was the question not put and a vote had? Because the men who controlled the chair had learned that the necessary two thirds vote to carry the new rules could not be obtained from the convention.

So the chair was made to say that the new rules had been already carried by the preferential *voting* at the delegate elections above referred to, and were established thereby! This baseless statement was promptly challenged by Mr. Buckalew, seconded by several members, in demanding the yeas and nays upon the McHenry motion under the plain rule that "any two members may demand the yeas and nays upon any question pending." The demand was refused and the floor promptly given to a member to move the completion of the Associate Judge nomination.

This concludes the narrative of material facts, showing that the proposed new rules have not been adopted.

Certainly, the convention did not adopt them, or even vote upon them, although their approval, by a vote of two-thirds of the members (as explained to the people by the chairman of the standing committee) was absolutely necessary to their success.

A. B. HERRING'S NOMINATION.

The comments in last week's *Sentinel* upon A. B. Herring's nomination for Associate Judge are not reasonable or just. Nor should a nominee of the party be assailed without a prior opportunity for defence.

The assertion that he received over 200 fraudulent votes is not borne out by any evidence before the public, nor charged nor hinted at even, before the convention where it should have been made, if true. Besides, the known character of the nominee precludes the idea that he would be a party to any fraud upon the election laws, or the rights of rival candadates.

As to the complaint that Dr. Redeker was not nominated by the convention, that is a matter of opinion upon which men may honestly differ according to their predilections. Upon the face of the election Redeker had 31½ instructed convention votes, Herring 29, and 2½ instructed votes as second choice. As those second choice votes were given on Campbell ballots, when Campbell was dropped the instructed vote between the two highest candidates would stand: Redeker 31½, Herring 31½ or a tie vote, leaving the Croop delegates the duty and power of deciding the nomination. The result was, 53 to 39 in favor of Herring, and his nomination was duly announced.

In short, more of the Campbell and Croop delegates voted for Herring than for Redeker. We see no reason to complain of this or to impute to the delegates bad motives.

It was a fair consideration for them, that as Bloomsburg had already the President Judge, it would be reasonable to place the associate nomination elsewhere, and Mr. Herring may have had also the advantage of a longer residence in the county. Whatever may have prompted them, it is certain that Mr. Herring was fairly and regularly nominated under the party rules as they have been for many years, and he is entitled to the support of the Democratic voters.

Dun's report of business last week says:

"Every city reporting this week notes increase in trade, and nearly all bright crop prospects. The great change in business is emphasized by the presence of a multitude of buyers from all parts of the country, by their statements of the situation at their homes, and more forcibly yet by the heavy purchases they are making. But the customary signs of prosperity are not lacking. The strong rise in stocks, the growth of bank clearings and railroad earnings, the heavy speculation in many products, but most of all in wheat, have made the week one of surpassing interest even to those who best remember the upward rush in 1879. At the principal clearing houses throughout the country payments in July were for the first time slightly larger than in 1892, and 11.0 per cent. larger than last year; in the first week of August 7.7 per cent. larger than in 1892 and 28.4 per cent. larger than last year, and in the second week of August they are 17.9 per cent. larger than in 1892, and 38.1 per cent. larger than last year."

A strong fight is going on throughout the state against the re-election of William F. Harrity as Democratic National committeeman for Pennsylvania. He was not in sympathy with the Bryan campaign, and is said to have voted the Palmer ticket, and for this reason is being opposed. Nearly every Democratic county convention held thus far, has endorsed the Chicago platform, and it looks as though the party will get in line under that banner.

GLAD TIDINGS OF JOY

FACTS THAT POINT UNERRINGLY TO PROSPERITY.

Millions Flow to Farmers for Their Weat Crop—Their Prosperity Quickens Every Avenue of the Business World—The Problem of Transportation.

It is perfectly natural that after the long and disasterous period of business depression through which the country has passed, that there should be serious fears lest the signs of a return of prosperity may prove delusive, as they have so many times before, and that business men should halt before embarking in large enterprises, which involve the outlay of enormous capital and long waiting for returns. But if we make full allowance for the natural timidness of capital, we shall still be assured and reassured that such a degree of prosperity has already arrived, and such unmistakable promises of the future are clearly discernable, that there can no longer be a reasonable doubt of the fact that we have already entered upon an era of great and long to be continued prosperity.

The most pessimistic, can not shut

Nebraska's Wheat Yield.

their eyes to the facts respecting the conditions which must in the very nature of things produce widespread prosperity. These facts to which we refer, are entirely apart from the relations of the tariff legislation to general business conditions, except only as the settlement of the question removes from business the uncertainties which have weighed it down during the past two or three years.

The first important fact is that the storehouses of the manufacturers are unfilled. There has been reduced consumption and reduced production. But the reduction in production has been greater even than the reduced consumption, and the surplus in storehouses and jobbers hands has been drawn down to a point lower than at any previous date in our history, considering our population. The vizable supply of manufactured goods now ready for consumption was advanced somewhat by the abundant importations during May and June, in anticipation of the increased duties imposed by the new law, but even these importations have not raised the supply to a very high point.

The first condition of prosperity must be a restoration to the people of their normal purchasing power. The farmers, mechanics, transportation men and laborers, are the people who put in circulation the great volume of money which sustains business and makes prosperity for all. The business men and especially the capitalists are but small factors in prosperity-making.

If then we discover unmistakable evidences that the classes above referred to, are to be in a condition to purchase and consume the products of nature and mechanical skill, we shall behold a condition which reveals the happy harbinger of better days.

Are there then any such indications as to furnish a solid foundation upon which to build a reasonable conviction that business prosperity is at hand? There certainly are! Look first at the enormous wheat crop now being harvested. The ackerage is greater, and indications are that the yield will be larger than in any previous year. But we had an enormous wheat crop in 1895, and it did not maturally affect business. The reason of this is found in the fact that the crop was marketed at such a ridiculously low price that it left the farmers poorer than when they began the year. Their labors of the year blessed with the abundant harvest added practically nothing to their purchasing power in the markets of the world. They bought neither additional shelter nor clothing, and could not restore the wear and tear upon their farming implements nor pay the interest upon their mortgages. This year's wheat crop will be marketed at an advance of from 33 to 40 per cent. more than that of the past two years has been, and this means that interest long due will be paid, that farming implments will be renewed and that clothing and shelter will be purchased in greater quantities than they have been in many years before. All this means in turn that the producers of these products will feel the demand and in meeting it every artery of the business world will begin to pulsate with new life and energy. The stock market in New York and London is a perfect barometer of the World's business, and this market had already sented the sweet perfume of prosperity, and is preparing for it in earnest. The best informed believe that during the past four months, more than $75,000,000 of hitherto idle money has found its way into permanent investments in stocks dealt in by the Stock Exchange in New York, and that $30,000,000 more is floating in the same direction. This is a conservative estimate and it does not take account of the millions that have been invested in enterprises not represented in Wall street, and to which many of the conservative business men look with most favor.

Already the influences of these activities have been felt in the starting up of mills, factories and foundries long idle, and the increased orders received by those which have been struggling along on short time. In the woolen industries there is the most marked improvement, and the demand is approaching the ability of the mills to supply it, and many new spindles are being contracted for. Iron and steel is also in excellent demand, especially for structural beams, and every week sees the fires blazing in new forges. All these indisputable facts point to an early resumption of the normal purchasing power of the great masses of people the disbursement of whose wages make the great movement and exchange of money upon which business feeds itaself fat.

Of course the first effects of this quickenig of the channels of trade are felt in the West, and Southwest. California is some weeks in advance of the more northern states in the harvesting of its wheat crop, and this is being shipped from San Francisco to South American ports in enormous quantities. Every available car, has been pressed into service to transport the wheat to the seaboard, and the farmers reaping the substancial fruits of their toil are gladening their homes by the purchase of articles of comfort and necessity for which they have long waited.

The Eastern mechanic will pay a little more for a sack of flour which he takes to his home, but if he finds himself engaged for the full hours of labor at renumerative wages, this will not concern him much, and the slight advance which he pays amounts to all the difference between prosperity and adversity to thousands and thousands of people.

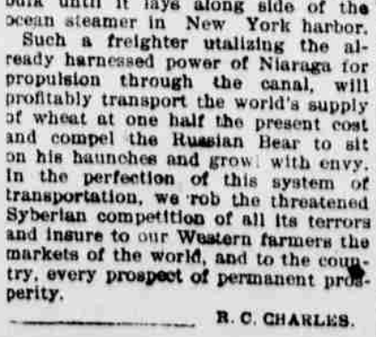
This review of the industrial situation, shows how intimately associated are the real interests of this great people, and it shows also that all our prosperity must spring from and be dependent upon the 30,000,000 and more of people who are engaged in, or intimately associated with agricultural pursuits. If this great- body of our population is reasonably prosperous, the influence of it is felt in every avenue of commence and manufactures, and if they are strugling with short crops and low prices, the blight of their depression percolates to every village and hamlet in the realm.

The statesmanship which grasps the truth of these experiences through which we have passed, and builds broadly and intelligently thereon, is the statesmanship which will find its rewards and triumphs abundant and enduring.

Primarially then, we must find a profitable market for our surplus farm products. We can not consume them, and if we did the country would not grow in wealth as when we bring into it from foreign lands millions upon millions of money for our crops, to be immediately distributed among the producers of manufactured goods. But we can not always rely upon abundant harvests, nor upon a shortness of crops abroad, to raise prices to the paying point. The opening up of Southern Siberia, by the great trans-continental railroad, will in five or ten years furnish transportation for the rich grain harvests of that marvelous country to the centers of European demand and consumption, and put our Western farmers in direct competition with the richest grain fields of the world.

How Yankee indignity will meet and overcome this competition is one of the problems for the future to solve. We can transport from our Eastern seaboard to European centers for less money than the Syberian railroad must demand for its operating expenses; but we can not transport from our grain fields, unless we utilize a water-way from Deluth. But some one says, the ship canal will solve the problem and enable us to hold this commerce.

The spectacle of a $3,000,000 ocean ship slowly moving along a canal, and consuming months of time, is not calculated to inspire confidence in the ultimate attainment of the desired end. And yet, there are thousands of intelligent men and scores of newspapers advocating a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River, and the deepening of that river to permit the passage of ocean steamers.



Electricity on the Canal.

The men who advocate the ship canal as an economic measure, are those who have given the subject but a superficial examination, and they have never considered either the difficulties which environ it, or the enormous expense which it would involve for construction and maintenance. The true solution of the great problem, the solving of which is of such vital importance to all the people who hope for continued prosperity will probably be found in an enlargement of the Erie canal, so as to admit of barges sufficiently large and seaworthy as to be capable of navigating the lakes, and then the application of electricity to the propulsion of these barges through the enlarged canal.

The canal mule, the steam-canal boat and the lake steamer discharging its cargo at Buffalo, are all doomed. In their place must be and there will be, a staunch steel barge, which will load with wheat at Deluth and not break bulk until it lays along side of the ocean steamer in New York harbor.

Such a freighter utalizing the already harnessed power of Niaraga for propulsion through the canal, will profitably transport the world's supply of wheat at one half the present cost and compel the Russian Bear to sit on his haunches and grow with envy. In the perfection of this system of transportation, we rob the threatened Syberian competition of all its terrors and insure to our Western farmers the markets of the world, and to the country, every prospect of permanent prosperity.

R. C. CHARLES.

Why

Do people buy Hood's Sarsaparilla in preference to any other,—in fact almost to the exclusion of all others?

Because

They know from actual use that Hood's is the best, i. e., it cures when others fail. Hood's Sarsaparilla is still made under the personal supervision of the educated pharmacists who originated it.

The question of *best* is just as positively decided in favor of Hood's as the question of comparative sales.

Another thing: Every advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla is true, is honest.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

JOHN R. TOWNSEND,

Merchant TAILOR,

AND Hatter.

SUITS FROM $18.00.

CORNER MAIN & MARKET Sts. BLOOMSBURG PA.

TROUSERS FROM $5.00.

Why are we Thronged? What is the Attraction?

In times like these it is only the unusual bargain that don't go a begging. Values, and big ones at that, alone possess the power to interest. Most anything may be braved to get your rightful share of what we offer this week.

Read the Record and then Run the Risk.

Black Dress Goods

You are surely aware of our reputation for Black Dress Goods. We are positive we have bargains here that you will find hard work to replace when they are gone, and that can't be equaled anywhere else.

All wool 50 in. wide Serge, extra fine quality, 50c the yd. Can't replace at less than 75c.

All wool Henrietta, 46 in. wide, at 50 and 80c the yard. We lay special stress on the 80c. quality. It can't be matched anywhere else at $1.00.

Suitings.

We are offering while they last, all wool Suitings, 36 in. wide, at 23c the yard.

Summer Dress Goods.

What we have left in this line, Organdies, Lawns, etc., you can have at your own price.

Shoes.

We offer Ladies a rare bargain in Shoes this week that it will pay them to investigate. In this lot, not quite all sizes, may be yours though, laced and buttoned. They go while they last at $1.00.

Were 1 50 2.00, 2.50, $3.00.

Domestics.

They are bound to go up in price, but we always try to look out for our patrons and are now offering you bargains in them you can't refuse.

Light and dark Standard Calicoes, 4c the yard. Always sell at 6c

Nice fine unbleached muslin 36 in. wide, extra quality, 20 yds. $1.00. Retails at 7c.

Light Lawn Wrappers and Light Striped Merrimack Calico Wrappers, 75c.

Best Blue Calico, 5c.
Apron Ginghams, 4c.

We still offer you 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT on Muslin Underwear.

FLOUR.

Did you ever try CERES FLOUR? If you have not, we'll try and have you, as it is the best Spring Wheat Flour on the market. We are selling it at what a carload would cost us now. Give it a trial.

Pursel & Harman,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. E. KEIFER,

Successor to E. A. RAWLINGS,

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Meat,

Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.

CENTRE STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞Telephone connection.

No More GREASY LAMPS
Can be Handled with Kid Gloves

NON-EXPLOSIVE

Patented in the United States and Principal Countries of the World. Send for copy of "Neverout" March free.

Price, $4.00 of your dealer, or delivered free on receipt of price by

ROSE MANUFACTURING CO.
311-13 N. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

CAUTION! Do not be deceived into taking any other, as the "NEVEROUT" is the only lamp that is guaranteed to positively stay lit (or money refunded), that is free from grease—not burns kerosene—and that is absolutely non-explosive.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1897.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Mrs. G. G. Baker gave birth to a daughter on Saturday.

Charles E. Kelchner of Philadelphia, is home for his vacation.

Miss. Elizabeth Kuhn has returned from a two week's stay at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. John Knies Jr. are the parents of a girl baby, born Saturday.

Miss Louise Beck of Detroit, Mich. is visiting the family of Col. John Jamison.

Miss Millard of Centralia, is spending a few days with Miss Creveling at Almedia.

Miss Cena Bitner of Allentown, is the guest of Miss Martha Runyon on Fourth Street.

E. H. Harrar of Newark, N. J. spent a few days in town with relatives, this week.

Ed. Eyer of Philadelphia, is spending a couple of weeks with his parents on Market Street.

Miss Helen Magill of Danville, was the guest of Miss Katherine Gardner for a few days last week.

Miss Mae McBride of Philadelphia, was the guest of Mrs. Dr. Bierman on Fourth Street last week.

Miss Louise Jamison returned Saturday from a visit of four months at Trenton and Belmar, N. J.

Mr. D. A. Brown of Philadelphia, spent a few days here and in Light Street during the past week.

Roland Brockway of Beach Haven, a student in Cornell University, is spending a few days in town.

Miss Stella Sober of Harrisburg, and Miss Grace Sober of Philadelphia, are visiting at Dr. Bierman's.

Miss Myres of Lewisburg, who has been spending a few days at Wm. H. Slate's returned home Tuesday.

Col. A. J. Frick of Danville, viewed the races on Saturday, and spent several days with his relatives here.

H. F. Dietrick and wife, of the St. Elmo, William Dietrick and wife, Miss Flora Jones and Frank Bomboy of Espy, have been camping on Hess' Island up the creek, this week.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

A MORNING TONIC

for your brains—a vigorous brushing of the head with the Rishton brush. Bristles not too hard, not too soft—the kind you like. Its price is only 75c. Combs, powders, perfumes, mirrors, tooth powders and all toilet requisites. You can put on finishing touches with their aid—for little cash.

Our medicines have wings that fly with pain to parts unknown. Test their power when you are sick, and then you'll thank us for relief.

W. S. RISHTON,
Opposite P. O. Pharmacist,

Mrs. Michael Grove and Miss Margarette Grove of Danville, attended the bicycle races here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Harman have returned from New York state, where Mrs. Harman spent a month with her parents.

Mrs. C. W. Funston entertained a small party at cards Wednesday evening, in honor of Mr. Fred and Ralph Lum, of Chatham, N. J.

William Riece, who is attending the college of Pharmacy at Philadelphia, is spending a three week's vacation with his parents on East Third Street.

Mrs. E. W. Elwell returned to Towanda on Monday, after a two months' visit here, going home with her husband who came down the previous Friday.

James W. Kelchner of Holton, Kansas, has been spending the past month in this county, having been called east by the death of his brother, Lloyd, at Rupert. He went west eleven years ago, and this is his first visit here since. He is engaged in farming, and says that he will have big crops this season. We had a pleasant call from him on Monday. He started for home that evening, and expected to reach there on Wednesday, traveling two days and two nights.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

The machinery at the Match Factory has all been placed and the plant will be running in a short time.

The people who came up from Danville on Friday night outnumbered the bicycles in the parade three to one.

The open air meeting at Oak Grove Sunday afternoon was prevented by reason of a rain storm which set in shortly after noon.

There is no question about it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. This is proven by its wonderful cures of blood diseases.

Prof. Vought's singing class will give a concert at the Zion church on the evening of the 28th (Sat.) Do not fail to attend, as a musical treat is insured. Admission ten cents.

The new iron bridge over Fishingcreek, at Benton, on the B. & S. R., has been completed. The iron work is three feet too short, and another pier will have to be added to it.

The Singing class at Stillwater will hold a festival in J. L. McHenry's grove on the evening of the 21st of Aug. All the delicacies of the season will be served and the public is cordially invited to attend.

The Soldiers' Circle in Rosemont Cemetery is to be marked by cannon and a mound of balls. These have been secured through the efforts of Ent Post, G. A. R. and have arrived. They came from the Brooklyn Navy yard.

Remember the excursion to Ocean Grove (Asbury Park) for Wednesday August 25th, arranged for by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, takes in the Camp Meeting period. An elegant opportunity to go at low rates with first class accommodations.

While a party of young men and boys were out drumming a newly-married couple, at the other end of town, Monday night, the father of the bride crept slyly across the street to the pave wash and turned the hose on them. The music must have been very distasteful.

Burglars forced an entrance to W P. Zehner's store at Mainville on Thursday night of last week and broke open the safe from which they took about $75.00 in cash and $92.97 in postage stamps. They also took a lot of shirts and shoes. A reward of $25 is offered for the arrest of the robbers.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Campbell, Mrs. Wm. H. Snyder and son Paul were up at Benscoter's pond last week. While Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Snyder were gathering pond lilies Mr. Campbell and Paul were fishing out of a boat. Mr. Campbell caught a pike measuring 18 inches in length and Paul caught two weighing 3 lbs.

A basket picnic and reunion will be held on the grounds of Millville Seminary on Thursday, August 26th, when the former students of William and Elizabeth L. Burgess will meet to greet their old preceptors. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess taught at the Millville Seminary years ago. They now reside in California, and are here on a visit. The exercises, social and literary, will open at ten o'clock in the morning. William Masters and Rachel S. Eves are a special committee having the matter in charge.

Town Taxes.

Town Taxes must be paid to A. N. Yost, Treasurer, by September 2nd. After that date five per cent. will be added.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

What Has Occurred There Since Our Former Report.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk W. H. Henrie, since those last published.

H. O. Christian of Bloomsburg, to Miss Ella Sponenberg of Briarcreek township.

C. P. Pegg of Jerseytown, to Miss Irene T. Hock of Buckhorn.

Clyde Dewitt of Bloomsburg, to Miss Ella Brobst of the same place.

Albert L. Chamberlain of Berwick, to Miss Margaret Fredericks of the same place.

A. H. Kelchner of Mifflin township, to Miss Nora Boone of Centre township.

C. M. Hidlay of Berwick, to Miss Ada J. Smith of Nescopeck.

J. P. Snyder of Locust township, to Miss Gertrude Fetterman of the same place.

Rush B. Hess of Fishingcreek township, to Miss Martha E. Eveland of the same place.

Charles A. Porter of Roaringcreek township, to Miss Fredy Ellen Brass of Locust township.

C. F. Neyhard of Bloomsburg, to Miss Minnie Rider of Fernville.

George J. Fry of Bloomsburg, to Miss Martha Neyhard of the same place.

William F. Shutt of Mt. Carmel, to Miss Emma L. Parker of Numidia.

Oscar M. Ervin of Catawissa, to Miss Emma Campbell of the same place.

Thomas Gallagher of Nescopeck, to Miss Annie McNelus of New York City.

Miss Anna Sayres of Millersburg, who has been visiting Mrs. M. A. Blosser, on Market Street for the past week, attended a picnic at Oak Grove on Wednesday in company with a daughter of Dr. F. W. Redeker. When they returned to the Redeker house on East Street in the evening she was induced to try to ride a bicycle, and in doing so fell from the wheel and broke her wrist. She returned home this morning, after having, barring the accident, a very pleasant time.

A Kansas farmer who simply could not get harvest hands put this sign upon his fence: "Harvest hands wanted. Hired girl blonde and genial. Cabinet organ music in the evening. Pie three times a day. Three spoons of sugar with every cup of coffee. Hammocks, feather beds or leather divans at your option for sleeping. Rising hour, 9 a. m. Three hours rest at noon. Come one, come all."

Per Capita Tax Bill Signed.

Governor Hastings has approved the bill to authorize and empower the school directors and controllers of the several school districts to levy and collect a per capita tax annually for school purposes. This act gives school directors the authority to levy a per capita tax of "not less than one dollar or more than two dollars for school purposes from each and every male inhabitant of the age of 21 and upwards within their respective districts." This tax shall be levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as school taxes are now levied and collected by law, and shall be in lieu of the occupation tax for school purposes. This act does in no wise limit or abridge the power of school directors or controllers to levy a tax on real and personal property for school and building purposes.

There will be a festival at the Frosty Valley M. E. Church this Saturday evening Aug 21, 1897.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, can be taken as easily in summer as in winter. Unlike the plain oil it is palatable, and the hypophosphites that are in it aid in digestion and at the same time tone up the system.

For sickly, delicate children, and for those whose lungs are affected, it is a mistake to leave it off in the summer months. The dose may be reduced if necessary.

We recommend the small size especially for summer use, and for children, where a smaller dose is required. It should be kept in a cool place after it is once opened.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE COLUMBIAN.

Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

J. E. ROYS.

DO YOU KNOW

That many Silver-Plated articles, marked Quadruple Plate, are not even a good Single Plate?

And Do You Know

That many Solid Silver articles marked Sterling fall considerable short from being 925-1000 fine or real Sterling?

There is no law governing these marks.

We carry only the finest Gold and Silver articles, made by the most celebrated and reliable manufacturers, and we guarantee ever article we sell to be just as represented.

J. E. ROYS.
Jeweler and Optician.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Special Reduced Rate Excursion to the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit Ocean Grove (Asbury Park) during the great campmeeting, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 25, sell excursion tickets to that point from stations named below at the very low rates quoted.

These tickets will be good for passage to Philadelphia on train named below, thence on regular trains leaving Broad Street Station at 3:30 and 4:05 P. M. that day to Ocean Grove (Asbury Park):—

	Train Leaves.		Rate.
Nescopeck	Leave 8.21	A. M.	$4 50
East Bloomsburg	8.47	"	4 50
Catawissa	8.55	"	4 50
South Danville	9.14	"	4 50
Philadelphia	Arrive 3.00	P. M.	.....

Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains until September 2, inclusive, and will permit of stop-off at Philadelphia within limit.

8-12-2t.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c. 4-1-1y

Established 1870.
PHILADA. MUSICAL ACADEMY,
1617 Spruce St., Philada, Pa.
RICH. ZECKWER, DIRECTOR.
Private and class lessons in all branches of Music. Send for illustrated catalogues giving full information. 1,134 pupils in attendance last season. 8-19-4td

KLONDIKE GOLD.

"The Greatest Gold District on Earth."
Shares, $1.00. Agents Wanted.
Why not share in the millions that are being taken out of Alaska? We offer a golden opportunity.
We shall send an expedition with a large stock of merchandise and fully equipped with mining appliances. This merchandise will return a handsome profit in addition to the enormous sums to be made from economic mining. We confidently expect to return $100 FOR EVERY $1 INVESTED.
Holders of 350 shares entitled to accompany expedition with all expenses paid. Prospectus free.
A limited number of shares now on sale, $1.00.
ALASKA GOLD MINING, TRADING AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
8-11-4td No. 220 Broadway, New York City.

LATEST PRICES
IN THE STORE

Are here quoted for your consideration. You will find many of them, for the quality of goods they represent, far less than prices prevailing two weeks ago. We want cash for these goods, as all others, but the prices tell how bad we want it:

17c Fine Dress Organdies,	10c yd.
Fine Lawns,	8c yd.
Printed Dimities,	5c yd.
Printed Lawns	7c yd.
Imported Dimities,	12½c yd.
Imported Organdies.	18c yd.
50 in. all wool Suitings,	50c yd.
Silk Striped Challie.	12½c yd
Dress Linens (all linen),	17c yd
Clark's Special Dress Steels,	15c doz
Seersucker Skirts, with deep and wide ruffle,	50c each
Lace Curtains (extra made)	$1.35 pair
Brass Banquet Lamps,	$1.25 each
Fine Lawns,	10c yd.
40 in. White Lawns,	8c yd.
Ladies' Seamless Hose,	10c pair.
$1 W. C. C. Corsets,	79c each.
Good Muslin Night Gowns,	69c "
Corset Covers,	15c "
Drawers,	25c pair.
White Skirts,	50c each.
White Ribbed Vests,	15c "
Taped Sleeves, Small Sleeves.	
Ladie's Ribbed Vests,	5c each.
Fancy Ribbons.	25c yd.
Towel Racks (3 arms),	5c each
Roller Towel Racks,	10c each
Children's Fine Tan Hose,	2 pr for 25c
Ladies' Seamless Hose,	10c pr
Men's Regular Made Hose, Worth 25c.	17c pr
4 pair Ladies' Striped Hose,	25c
4 pair Ladies' Balbriggan Hose,	25c
White Silk Parasols,	75c
White Silk Parasols, ruffled,	$1.29
Black Silk Parasols,	75c
Silk Finished Carola Cloth Umbrellas,	
Steel Rod, Congo Handles,	$1 each
$17.00 Tailor Made Suits,	$12.00
$7.00 Tailor Made Suits,	$5.00
Separate Mohair Skirts,	$3.00
Mohair Brilliant Skirts,	$1.50
Ladies' Alpine Hats,	39c
50 in. All-Wool Serge,	50c yd
45 in. All-Wool Henriettas, 75c. grade.	59c yd
Heavy and Large Turkish Towels, bleached,	25c pair
Ladies' Derby Hats,	39c each
Ladies' Straw Alpine Hats,	39c each
Ladies' English Walking Hats,	39c each
Flexo Abdominal Corsets,	$1.63 pair
Men's White Shirts,	44c. each
Men's Colored Bosom Shirts,	71c each
Ladies' Red Collar and Cuffs,	30c set
Wire Lamp Frames,	25c each
Fancy Crepe Paper, for Lamp Shades,	40c box
Infant's Ribbed Vests,	8c each
Lancaster Ginghams,	5c yard
Chenille Table Covers,	43c each
Why not have one of our special Umbrellas?	$2.00
Ladies' Fancy Hose,	25c pair
Sewing Machines, As good as any made.	$17.98
Ladies' Mackintoshes, with Separable Cape, inlaid Velvet Collar, Double Texture Cloth,	$3.95 each
Light Calicoes,	4c yard
3 Spools Best Cotton,	10c
100 yds Best Sewing Silk,	8c
18-in. Silk Velvets,	60c yard
Nickel-Plated Shears,	15c pair

☞ ONE PRICE FOR CASH—THE LOWEST.

CLARK & SON.

HARTMANS'
SECOND SPECIAL SALE.

To run until Sept. 1st before we get our Fall List. We have some goods that you need. Please examine the prices of a few mentioned.

Ladies' Jacket Suits
were $6.50, now $5.00.
were 8.50, now 6.50.
were 10.00, now 7.50.
were 12.50, now 9.00.

Ladies' and Misses' light weight Jackets were $5.00, now $2.50.
were 8.50, now 5.00.

Ladies' light colored Wrappers, were $2.00, 1.75 and 1.50, now $1.25, others at 75c, 98c and up.

3 Spools Thread 5c, 200 yds. each. We continue them in this Sale (the Ladies come back a second time for them.

Men's good colored ½ Hose, 5 pairs for 25c.

Shirt Waists were 50c, now 25c.
1 lot were 75 and 95c, now 50c.

White cotton tape, 6 pcs. for 5c.
Black pins, 6 boxes for 5c.
Safety pins, 1 and 2c dozen.
Binding ribbons, 10c piece.
Ladies' white collars, all shapes 10c.
Ladies' turn back cuffs, 19c.

Roger's silver plated tea spoons, $1.00 ½ doz., table spoons $1.50 ½ doz., knives $1.69 ½ doz., forks $1.50 ½ doz.

CASH TO FOLLOW EACH SALE.

SPECIAL OFFER—10 yds. turkey red Calico, 35c (only 20 yds. to one person). We continue the sale of 10 yds. Muslin for 35c (only 20 yds to one person). Also Columbia Shirtings at 6½c.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

Stationery at Big Bargains!

We offer our entire line
Of fine Stationery, Books, Bibles, Leather goods, Pocket Books, and fancy goods at a discount of 20 per cent. from regular prices, until further notice.

We do this
In order to close it out, or make room for other lines of goods.

We mean exactly what we say, and it will save you money to take advantage of this offer at

HESS BROTHERS
Jewelers, Opticians and Stationers. Bloomsburg, Pa

Not Mere . . .
Foot Covers . . .

but easy, comfortable, stylish shoes.

SHOES THAT ARE CORRECT

That's what up-to-date men want. That's what we sell, and we don't draw heavily on pocket books either. Fitting feet is our specialty, and we assure perfect comfort to every patron. We carry the largest stock of boots, shoes and rubbers in the county, and all new and fresh and bright. Every size, every shape, and prices not too high—nor to low.

Jones & Walter
FEET FITTERS
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THESUMMERCAPITAL

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Rest and Recreation the Order of the Day — Spiritualist's Chautauqua at Lily Dale — The Ever Present Labor Question Considered.

August is the month of vacations and outdoor recreations. President McKinley and his party have chosen one of the most delightful spots in the country in which to pass their time while gathering health and strength for the exacting duties which will devolve upon them as soon as the long session of Congress convenes in December. The President and his party are now at Hotel Champlain, which is one of the most delightful of summer hotels, situated upon a bluff overlooking Lake Champlain, near the village of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Here the President and the immediate members of his official household and transact such official business as cannot be intrusted to subordinates, and devote the remainder of their time to rest and recreations. At the hotel everything impels to recration rather than labor, and all the guests have turned their attention in this one direction.

An interesting event is the daily review of the Twenty-first regiment, sta-

President McKinley and Private Secretary Porter.

tioned at the Plattsburgh Barracks, three miles distant from the hotel. The first review was so successful that the Secretary of War issued an order for its repetition daily.

A little incident which illustrates the thoughtfulness and courtesy of the President occurred the other day. A portion of the hotel veranda had been set apart for the use of the President and those who accompanied him from Washington. In order to prevent persons from crowding about his chair, carpenters had erected a stout barrier of wooden beams about the place selected for the occupation of the President and his friends. Above this barrier there had been hung American flags, which inclosed the place to such an extent as to make it resemble a box. President McKinley, upon arriving, also observed that the flags effectually prevented several hundred persons assembled upon the veranda from seeing those who had accompanied the President or the President himself, and, moreover, seriously shut out from their view the soldiers engaged in the review on the lawn below. The President at once directed that the flags should be removed, and this was done before he would pay any attention to the troops that were marching before him. The effect of the removal of the flags was to give every American citizen at the hotel an opportunity to see the head of the Nation. Upon every side Mr. McKinley was praised for this act of courtesy and kindness.

To the guests of the Hotel Champlain and the people of Plattsburgh and its vicinity the President and Mrs. McKinley gave an informal reception. It was held in the glass corridor of the Hotel Champlain. Mrs. McKinley sat in an armchair and the President stood by her side. At the right of the President were the Secretary of War, Mrs. Alger and Mr. and Mrs. Porter. Several hundred ladies and gentlemen attended the reception.

Summer schools and camp meetings are now at their height, and their number is on the increase. One of the most novel is that of the spiritualists at Lily Dale, New York. This began as an ordinary camp meeting in 1879. But is no longer a camp meeting with nothing but a platform and surrounding tents but quite a good-sized permanent village, with comparatively few of the summer sojourners using tents, and then only as a matter of choice. The association itself now has many thousands of dollars invested in buildings, and a system of sewerage, water works and electric lighting give vacation life here the conveniences which are enjoyed at home.

As to what life at Lily Dale is one not otherwise informed as to the place, other than through some of the ridiculous newspaper stories would know little as to its actual character. Lily Dale is a Chautauqua on a smaller scale, of course, with a permanent population, peramnent post-office, school, well appointed stores of supplies, etc. In the summer there are from 1,000 to 2,500 people on the grounds increased by excursions temporarily to 3,000, 4,000 or 5,000. It is a regular station on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg railroad, now operated by the New York Central. The Auditorium is capable of seating from 2,000 to 3,000 people, movable chairs being placed on the floor on every Wednesday and Saturday night till 12 o'clock, the chairs being taken out and music furnished for the dancers by a really fine orchestra of twelve pieces. The semi-weekly hops are very fine and enjoyable affairs. There are no restrictions as to full dress. Those who wish to wear party gowns and dress suits do so, but it is almost as common to see young men and women on the floor in bicycle costume.

The auditorium is used for the lectures and other public purposes generally. In the morning at 10 o'clock after a band programme in the grove, a number of selections are played by the orchestra. The subject being chosen at the time by vote is followed by the daily conference, a subject being chosen at the time by vote or previously announced by the chairman. These subjects embrace an endless variety of topics, some good talks are given, with some not so good. It was in these conferences that the National Spiritualist Association originated; also an organization of mediumship. Occassionally, and this was the case last year, politics will creep in and some acrimonious discussion results, but as a rule the debaters agree to disagree good naturedly.

Since the expose of Hugh Moore and Mabel Aber two years ago, by official action of the board of trustees, some sorts of fakery have not been so active. These alleged mediums were giving the most bare-faced seances with the aid of properties and confederates to the great delight of a number of seance-mad people, who were willing to swallow anything, and who were highly indignant when the authorities put an end to the business. Off in the grove is a small cleared place with a few seats where those who cultivate the departed red man congregate. This is not a part of the programme at all, but serves to amuse those who witness the affair, though many of the latter are rather disgusted than otherwise. The mediums engaged say that this is natural where the object is not understood. They say that in development of mediumship the first possessing spirits are usually Indians and that it is a sort of necessary prelude to further growth and higher gifts.

About a mile north of the village of Newark, in a little settlement called Hydesville, is a small wooden house pointed out as the spot where modern spiritualism had its birth. Here some fifty years ago lived a family of the name of Fox. In March, 1848, the father, mother and two daughters, Margaret and Kate, girls of about twelve and fourteen years, were first startled by strange rappings heard at night in various parts of the house. All efforts to learn the cause of these sounds were in vain. Becoming convinced that the raps had no earthly origin, a means of communication was established, a single rap meaning "no," three raps "yes," and other information was obtained by repeating the letters of the alphabet, the sound occurring at the required letter, and thus spelling out words.

The family then moved to Rochester, the raps following them. There the sisters gave public exhibitions, and great excitement arose. Kate and Margaret Fox were the first "mediums," but hosts of others quickly followed. In all parts of the country persons were claiming supernatural powers, and performing wonders. From Rochester the Fox sisters went to New York, continuing to carry on their exhibitions, until the enthusiasm grew throughout America and spread to Europe.

But in commenting upon the events of the day as they crowd thick and fast upon us, we are compelled to look away from the pleasant and restful scenes of summer life, recreation and information, to the great industrial conflict now in progress, where it is claimed that 300,000 men are idle on account of the miner's strike.

This industrial upheavel has brought to the front a great number of writers on the relations of capital and labor, and curious, if not startling, is much of the reasoning put forward to justify one side or the other. It is indeed a great question and one not easily settled. Perhaps the readiest explanation of the present strike is found in the claim that the coal operators pay their miners only starvation wages, and these miners believe that if prosperity is coming, the men who furnish the brawn and muscle are entitled to their fair share of it. While this explains the present strike, it does not settle the labor question.

The student who has probed deeper than the surface has found that in the very nature of things, peace between labor and capital is a truce needed to cover an abnormal condition, and that conflict is the natural result of such

Birthplace of Modern Spiritualism.

condition. Is not the division between labor and capital in itself a change from the way God first arranged matters. Our first parents, when driven from Eden were compelled to work. They did not look for some one to give them employment. There was no trouble about the scale of wages. There was no complaint about the capitalistic class, and the tyrany of capital. Jacob was the first capitalist of whom there is a record. He bought his brothers birthright and has been condemned for it ever since. He successfully cornered the pottage market, and did what others are doing to-day. There is no very authentic record of the first employment of man by man. Superior intelligence then, as now, must have given one man the advantage over another. At all events, it changed the original plan, and the angel with the flaming sword stands ready to drive us from a retturn to primal conditions of equality.

Into this new life and into these new conditions came the wage question—the question of recompense. What wages should be paid? The question has been asked and answered over and over again for 6,000 years, and it seems no nearer the solution now, than when the Egyptian taskmasters commanded the Israelite bondsmen to make bricks without straw.

During all these centuries of time each side has been trying to make the question of personal service as profitable to itself as possible. From this has come the constant struggle. It is an economic war carried on by individuals, continually broadening out at times, as in the present strike when men similarly situated are drawn together by natural sympathy and self interest and agree to make the cause of one the concern of all.

F. C. ROBINSON.

HOW TO QUIET THE BABY.

The Best Way Is to Gently Shut Off an Infant's Breath.

An infallible method for quieting a crying baby probably will never be discovered.

Some entirely new methods have recently been introduced in some of the New York hospitals which prove successful in a larger percentage of cases than the old-fashioned ways.

The new scientific method for quieting crying babies proceeds, upon an entirely new principle. It disregards the cause or source of irritation, but on the other hand tries to train the baby to practise self-control.

The scientific method is based upon the theory that the average baby is strong enough to control itself in all but cases of very severe illness. It is, incidentally, very much more dignified and entails far less effort than the attempts most people make to quiet their children. The old plans of trying to catch the baby's attention by standing on one's head and by similar violent methods are quite discarded.

Instead, as soon as the child cries the nurse catches it up, and, holding it gently, places her hand over its mouth and nose so that it cannot breathe. The crying will obviously soon come to a stop. The hand need not be held very tightly over the face, since the object is merely to produce a slight smothering. As soon as the crying ceases the hand is removed. If the crying recommences, as it is very likely to do, the same operation is instantly repeated. This is continued until the baby imagines that the more or less painful stoppages of the breath are caused by its own efforts to scream. As soon as it grasps this idea it is careful to keep quiet. It is claimed that the plan works like a charm, and that wonderful self-control is exhibited by infants treated in this way, even when less than three months old.—New York World.

Origin of the Three Gold Balls.

People who are compelled to go to their "Uncle" for temporary advances on personal property have often speculated as to the origin and significance of the three balls which are the most conspicuous exterior advertisements of the establishments appertaining to the aforesaid "Uncle." The pawnbroker's sign was, originally, the arms of the famous family of the Medici in Italy, whose ancestor was a physician and adopted as his device three pills. The Medici became bankers and money lenders, and amassed enormous wealth from lending money at the high rates of interest prevailing in their time. When banks were established in other cities than Florence, the Medici sign of three suspended balls became the mark of a bank, and the practice spread into France, Spain and Germany. By and by, however, as this sign was adopted by a lower class of money lenders, who made advances on personal property, it fell into disrepute among the higher grade of financiers, and, being dropped by the bankers, was still continued by the lower class, and finally was restricted entirely to such money lenders as received pledges as security for loans.—St. Louis Democrat.

He Was Made a Sergeant.

A pretty story, savoring of the romantic, is told in the French press about the kaiser. Recently his majesty went to the Berlin barracks alone. The corporal on guard recognized the kaiser immediately, and saluted him. The kaiser was pleased, and, approaching the soldier, said: "Why do you look so sad, corporal?" The corporal did not reply. The emperor then asked if he was disappointed in love. At this the corporal found his tongue, and replied that he wished to marry Marguerite, the daughter of his sergeant-major, but that her father would not give his consent until he became a sergeant. "And do you love her very much?" asked the kaiser. "Oh, yes," was the reply. "Then," said the emperor, "go and tell your future father-in-law that William II. makes you a sergeant."

He Took Advice.

M. du Maurier, his son tells us, had no idea of appropriateness in dress, and did not know one fashion from another. "My sisters," said Mr. du Maurier, "looked to it that he got the right things in his pictures. He would come home sometimes and sketch something which had attracted him in a passer-by on the street. Often it would be some impossibly queer arrangement, and my sisters would protest: 'Why, father, you mustn't use that in Punch. Nobody wears those things now; they are dreadfully old-fashioned,' and he would give in immediately to what he recognized as their superior judgment." This will be a blow to the hundreds of people who modeled their dress upon that Du Maurier's men and women. His fashions, however, were correct, for his family saw to it that they should be.

A Bostonian's Neglected Education.

"Browning, dear," said Mrs. Emerson to her husband, "what is a cutaneous pastime?"

"A cutaneous pastime, love? I never heard of such a thing."

"Well, I heard two men on the street car talking, and one of them spoke of a skin game."—Brooklyn Life.

Didn't Have to Walk.

Banks—"And because you couldn't find a penny to pay the fare, did the conductor make you get off and walk?"

Jenkins—"No, he only made me get off; I could have sat on the road all day if I'd wanted to."—From the Sketch.

Origin of Table Utensils.

A writer attempts to trace table utensils—most of them of recent introduction—to their origin. The Romans, he declares, took their meals lying upon very low couches, and it was not until about the time of Charlemagne that a stand was used around which guests were seated on cushions, while the table made its appearance in the middle ages, and with it came benches with backs. The Greeks and Romans ate from a kind of porringer, yet during a portion of the middle ages slices of bread cut round took the place of plates. The spoon is very ancient, and many fine specimens are in existence that were used by the Egyptians in the seventeenth century B. C. The knife, though very old, had not come into common use as a table utensil in the tenth century. The fork was absolutely unknown to the Greeks and Romans, appeared only a curiosity in the middle ages and was first used upon the table by Henry III. Drinking cups—in the middle ages made from metal more or less precious—naturally dated from the remotest antiquity. The use of glasses from Venice began to be general in the fifteenth century. Saltcellars appeared at a very early date and occupied the place of honor at the banquets of the Greeks and Romans, many of them being made of gold and silver and richly chased.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

Health Broke Down.

"Last summer my health broke down entirely. My stomach was in a bad condition, and I had no appetite and became very weak. My husband procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began taking it, and in a very short time I felt better. I continued its use, and it gave me strength and enabled me to go on with my work." M. C. FICKEE, Mountrock, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache.

Open for a Settlement.

An old Swede farmer who lives on the Baltimore and Ohio road, a few miles out of town, had the misfortune to lose a valuable colt the other day. The animal jumped out of a pasture, ran down upon the railway and was caught in a cut by an express train. The claim agent went out to effect an amicable settlement if possible with the old man.

"We are very sorry, of course, that this affair happened," said the railway man, "and I hope it will not be necessary for us to go into court."

The old farmer looked at him suspiciously and shifted about uneasily, but said nothing.

"You must remember," continued the claim agent, that your colt was a tresspasser on our property when the accident occurred. We don't want any litigation, however, if we can help it, and we'd like to arrange a settlement with you on a friendly basis."

"Vell," slowly said the Swede, "ay tal you. Ay bin sorry das fool colt runned on the railroad track, but ay bin poor man. Ay skal give you two tollar!"—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

St. Swithin of blessed memory must be flattered at the frequent reference to him the present summer. For the past month there has not been a day when his name has not been on somebody's tongue more than once or twice in the eastern and middle states. Hundreds have called to mind the old doggerel weather prediction for St. Swithin's day, "If St. Swithin's day be fair, then 40 days it will be clear." If, on the other hand, it rain on the good saint's day, then the prediction says there will be falling weather every day for 40 days. The saying has proved true for nearly the allotted time in the eastern part of the country at any rate. Who was St. Swithin anyhow? He was a devout English priest who died 1,035 years ago this July. A century after his death they made a saint of him. He was to be canonized July 15, but on that day there came terrible rainstorms, and they continued without stopping for 40 days. During all that time the body of poor St. Swithin had to wait before it could be finally buried in Winchester cathedral. This long wait gave rise to the famous weather prophecy.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and tastes like choice coffee but costs about ¼ the price. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Get your job work done at the COLUMBIAN office.

"A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

BREAKFAST COCOA

Absolutely Pure—Delicious—Nutritious.
Costs Less than One Cent a Cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS.

Established 1780.

....By....

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

Bloomsburg Pa.

Prices Low and Good Work.

For the finest and best stoves, tinware, roofing, spouting and general job work, go to W. W. Watts, on Iron street. Buildings heated by steam, hot air or hot water in a satisfactory manner. Sanitary Plumbing a specialty.

I have the exclusive control of the Thatcher steam, hot water and hot air heaters for this territory, which is acknowledged to be the best heater on the market. All work guaranteed.

IRON STREET. **W. W. WATTS, Bloomsburg, Pa.** 10-25-ly

SHOES SHOES

We buy right and sell right.

OUR SUCCESS IS BASED ON THIS FACT.

Honest trading has won us hosts of customers but we want more. We are selling good shoes, so good you ought to see them. Drop in and we will make it pay you.

CORNER IRON AND MAIN STS. **W. H. Moore.**

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

When your stomach begins to trouble you, it needs help. The help it needs is to digest your food, and, until it gets it, you won't have any peace. Stomach trouble is very distressing, very obstinate, very dangerous. Many of the most dangerous diseases begin with simple indigestion. The reason is that indigestion (*not*-digestion, *not*-nourishment) *weakens* the system and allows disease germs to attack it. The antidote is Shaker Digestive Cordial, strengthening, nourishing, curative. It cures indigestion and renews strength and health. It does this by strengthening the stomach, by helping it to digest your food. It *nourishes* you. Shaker Digestive Cordial is made of pure herbs, plants and wine, and is perfectly harmless and will certainly cure all genuine stomack trouble. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

To Make Rice Throwing Unpopular.

It is stated that the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad has issued orders to put a stop to the practice of throwing rice at brides and grooms who take their trains. The Lancaster *Examiner* says this is a very wise move, and it is to be hoped both the police and public opinion will support the efforts of the corporation to stop a custom silly, unmannerly, annoying to travelers, and above all dangerous. A howling, rice throwing mob in a station is worse than a callathumpian band in the back woods. Good manners consist in showing a proper respect for the feelings of others. Nonsensical and half idiotic rice throwing violates this dictum worse than any other social custom.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

You will find a box of Ayer's Pills an excellent traveling companion. For costiveness, indigestion, sick headache and nausea they are prompt, safe and efficacious. Taken in season, they may prevent serious illness and vexatious delay and disappointment.

Decline of Profanity

The habit of swearing is dying out. It was within the memory of those who do not like to think themselves old very common. I have heard on what I am sure is trustworthy authority of a clergyman of the last generation, who, summoned to breakfast while at his morning devotions, turned upon the unfortunate messenger with the exclamation: "——you! How dare you interrupt my prayers!" Much less extreme instances are known to many of us which would now be simply impossible.

Are we becoming more pious? That is not the general impression. Is the fiber of the race softening? That is often maintained, but I do not think successfully. The civil war is there to disprove it for Americans at least. Or are we, as French men and women did long ago, learning more adequately to master the resources of our own tongue and becoming independent of this crude and rather stupid—to call it nothing worse—device?—*Century.*

An Opportunity You Now Have

of testing the curative effects of Ely's Cream Balm, the most positive Cure for Catarrh known. Ask your druggist for a 10 cent trial size or send 10 cents, we will mail it. Full size 50c.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh smell all left him. He appears as anyone.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

THE GOLD CRAZE.

EFFECTS OF THE DISCOVERY ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

How People Poured Into California—Perils and Hardships of the Klondike Region—But Rich Stores of Gold Are Held Fast in a Frozen Embrace.

Special San Francisco Letter.

The gold craze has been with humanity from time immemorial. Periodically the report of some new discovery of the precious metal has caused the wildest excitement and the scramble to get rich quickly has been productive of many such sensations as that created by reports from Klondike.

The hardships endured by gold seeking pioneers have also been an important factor in the opening up and civilization of hitherto comparatively unknown regions of the globe. To gold, the entire Pacific coast owes its present prosperity. The existence of gold had long been known in California, and washings had been carried on in the southern part near the Sa Fernanda Mission, as early as 1841. No discovery had been made, however, which attracted much attention or

The Regulation Winter Costume of the Yukon Country.

caused excitement previous to the occupation of the country by the Americans. A piece of native gold was picked up in an excavation made for a millrace on the south fork of the American river, at a place now called Colona. By the end of December, 1848, washings for gold had been going on all along the foothills of the Sierra from the Tuolumne river to the Feather, a distance of 150 miles.

The first adventurers came from Mexico, the South American coast and even from the Sandwich Islands. The excitement eventually spread east and in the spring of 1849 the rush of emigration across the plains and by way of the Isthmus of Panama commenced. It was estimated that 100,000 men reached California during that year, including representatives of every State of the Union. The emigration to the land of gold continued with but little abatement for three years, but the excitement fell off in a marked degree in 1854.

Many people who have been in Alaska are now dazzled by the reports from there, and one man who has lived there and whose business interests have brought him in touch with the mining region recently opened, when asked by a would-be prospector how to go to the gold fields, gave the laconic, if not original answer, "Don't." According to the man's story, the camp is owned by a syndicate, and has been staked out to such an extent that most of the property which might yield gold is in its possession, and the people who work there will be working primarily for this syndicate, and not for themselves. "The great mistake that is made by people contemplating a trip to Alaska," he said, "is that they are unacquainted with the distance of the mining camp from that part of Alaska which is in the beaten track. Thousands of tourists have gone to Alaska in recent years, and they are unacquainted with the condition of the country in which these gold fields have been found because the point at which they landed was hundreds of miles removed from the alleged gold fields. This will be demonstrated to the men who took passage last week. Those who go now cannot, by any possible way, reach the Klondike region before September 20. The steamer stops at the mouth of the Yukon river, at St. Michael's Island, and there the responsability of the carrier stops. From that point the man who is looking for gold has to travel hundreds of miles up the river, through fields, over carries and trails, and all along the road he will find toll gates, which have been erected by the syndicate, where toll must be paid and where baggage is closely scrutinized to see that no provisions are being taken into the country, because selling provisions is the perrogative of this syndicate.

No man would travel along these trails without a guide, and the Indians who aid in this capacity charge enormous fees for their services. But even after a man has overcome the difficulties of the trip, he will find himself beset with obstacles greater than encountered by miners in any of the gold fields that have yet been discovered. The winter season begins about September first and lasts eight months, the average temperature being for most of that time 58 degrees below zero. After that long season is over there are two months of spring, during which time the prospective miner may make ready for work by staking out his claim, or getting things to "rights" and then comes the working season, which is only two months. During the eight months of positive idleness he has been maintained by the syndicate, to which he paid $400 on entering the camp for one year's keep and the average man, with only a little money in his pocket to begin business with when the summer season comes, usually tries to make the sum larger by gambling. It is safe to believe that when the eight months of enforced idleness are over and the time for actual work begins not one in ten of those who go to the gold fields, with a little fund, will have enough money to buy a pick and shovel if they should not have one. Their only remedy then is to walk back, or else engage as workmen for the large corporation.

In South America, in Africa or in various districts of the United States where gold has been discovered men have had the opportunity when they failed to find gold, of going to farming or making a living in many ways, but in the Alaskan country there is absolutely nothing to be doing two-thirds of the year, and to return would be an impossibility in the winter time, because the snows wipe out and obliterate every vestige of the trails that lead along the Yukon river.

The mines may yield $150,000,000, like the Aulder Gulch, in Montana, but that money went to thousands of people, while this would go to the syndicate, or those who bought land from them. There are mistaken notions, also, as to staking out claims in that country. A man has a right to claim one hundred feet square, and he may stake out a piece of that size on any creek, but he is entitled to no more, and if he finds no gold on any of his claims of that size, and wishes to work further, he will be compelled to buy from the syndicate, which has land laid aside for that especial purpose. One of the leading mining men of this country, a man whose name is familiar all over the land, in speaking of the gold fever, said:

"Men will go to hell for gold, no matter whether it is discovered at the north or south pole or at the equator. Torrid heat and frigid cold cause the searcher for gold has but little fear, and of the thousands who are hastening to Alaska it can only be predicted that a large percentage of them will meet with disaster. When new mines are discovered the prospector who makes the discovery seldom realizes on his find. Thousands rush in, claims are taken up by adventurers, who buy, sell and barter, and the claims are finally absorbed by companies of men who furnish the cpaital for the proper working of the mines, while the prospector or mining pioneer starts on new tours to unknown regions for the purpose of fiding richer claims than the one he has left behind. Now, in the Alaska region it makes no difference on which side of the boundary line the gold is discovered, the Yukon is the only channel through which the products of the mines in the Clondike region can find access to civilization. The benefits that will be derived from the Clondike or Yukon gold discovery are almost certain to help this country. The pathway to the mines is open for three months in the year, and for the other nine months the mines are a closed book to the investors who have furnished the capital for expeditions to that region. A high mountain range that is practically impassable throughout the year prevents an overland route to the gold pockets at Clondike. You can readily perceive that for every ounce of gold taken from the Clondike region there will be far more suffering than in any effort made in the early days to develop the gold mines in this country."

Speculation is already the ruling idea of Dawson City. A purchaser inspects a claim that he thinks he would like to buy, and he offers just what he thinks it is worth. There is no skirmishing over figures, the man either accepts or refuses and that is the end of it. With this claim goes the season's work. By that I mean the great pile of earth that may contain thousands or may not be worth the expense necessary to run it through the sluice. That is a chance one must take, however, and very few have lost anything by it this season.

In the whole Klondike region there is not a single claim that has not paid handsomely, and there are still hundreds of claims that have not been worked. In testing a claim the pros-

Climbing One of the Passes on the Way.

pector sinks a hole, say fifteen feet, and then tries a pan of dirt. If the pay streaks have been reached he sets to work in earnest to gather in more of the precious metal. The process consists in making a fire around the entire circle, allowing it to burn through the night. The next morning there is enough lose dirt around it to keep a squad of men busy throughout the day. Men have been known to dust in a day as many as 250 buckets of soil, each weighing 250 pounds. This dirt is not disturbed until spring, when it is washed out, and when a man buys a claim he buys the dump also, but he takes his own chances on the latter.

It may be said with absolute truth that Dawson City is one of the most moral towns of its kind in the world. There is little or no quarreling and no brawls of any kind though there is consilerable drinking and gambling going on. Every man carries a pistol if he wishes to, yet it is a rare occurrence when one is displayed. The principle sport with the mining men is found around the gambling table. There they gather after nightfall and play until late hours in the morning. They have some big games, too, it sometimes costing as much as $50 to draw a card. A game of $2,000 as the stakes is an ordinary event. But with all of that there has not been any decided trouble.

Many people have an idea that Dawson City is completely isolated, and can communicate with the outside world only once in every twelve months, that is a big mistake, however. Circle City only a few miles away, has a mail once each month, and there we have our mail addressed. It is true the cost is pretty high—a dollar a letter and $2 a paper, yet by the expenditures of money we are able to keep in direct communication with our friends on the outside.

A DANGEROUS RISK.

A Scorcher Is Safer These Days Than the Man Who Walks.

It seemed as if everything was settled. The insurance company's physician had reported that the man was not likely to topple over at prayer meeting or to die of laughter in a theatre, and the man himself had certified that he was not engaged in any occupation that took him in the vicinity of dynamite or other high explosives.

"So far as business is concerned," he said, "my life is a very quiet and sedentary one. It is office work and there is no danger or excitement connected with it."

"Very good," returned the insurance company official, who was putting the finishing touches to the examination before issuing a policy; "but how about sports? Men who lead the quietest business lives frequently engage in the most dangerous sports, and of course anything like that counts."

"I care very little for anything in the line of sports," returned the applicant for a policy.

"Never play football, I suppose," suggested the official.

"Never," answered the applicant promptly. "I would as soon think of joining a circus."

"Baseball?"

"I should say not."

"Box a little now and then, don't you?"

"If you ever hear of me putting on the gloves with anyone you can cancel my policy," returned the applicant with emphasis.

"Don't belong to any athletic club?"

"Not one."

"Ever ride in bicycle races?"

"Never."

"Ever do any scorching?"

"No, I don't ride the bicycle at all."

"Don't ride the bicycle at all!" exclaimed the insurance official. "What do you do for exercise?"

"Walk."

"Risk refused," said the official with decision. "A scorcher or a bicycle racer is a dangerous risk, but he isn't a circumstance to the man who dares to venture abroad on foot these days. I am surprised you have lived so long." —Chicago Post.

A Letter of Introduction.

The other day a tall, gaunt stranger from Arkansas cornered Opie Read at the Press Club. He began fishing about in his pockets.

"Got a letter of introduction to you hyarabout, some'ere," he said.

"Had the darndest time findin' you," he continued. "Got into town yesterday afternoon and last night I started out to look you up. I thought, probably the folks at the telegraph office would know you. But they didn't. And the hotel folks didn't know you, nuther. Then I went to a newspaper shop and they sent me over here."

By this time the visitor had found the missing letter of introduction. It was written with a lead pencil in a schoolboy's hand and the spelling was decidedly phonetic. Opie scrutinized the signature closely.

"John Scruggins," he said, musingly. "John Scruggins. I don't recall Mr. Scruggins."

"That's my boy," said the visitor, proudly. "He's been to school in Little Rock all winter, and so when I got ready a while ago to come to Chicago I told him to write me a letter of introduction to you, and he did it. What's the matter with the letter? Ain't it writ all right?"

"Oh, yes, it's all right," said the novelist. And it was; for the man from Arkansas spent a pleasant afternoon at the club.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Let Well Alone.

We have all met people whose pride in their own possession is so great that they can see no harm in those of others.

A young botanist was showing a party of ladies and gentlemen through a conservatory and explaining to them the properties of some of the choicest plants.

Among the visitors was a would-be young looking middle aged lady who at every description volunteered the statement that the plants and flowers she had at home were quite equal to anything exhibited here, or, indeed, anywhere. Just as they were passing a giant cateus, she was heard to exclaim:

"Well, this is nothing extraordinary. I have a cateus at home that is still larger. I planted and reared it myself."

"Reared it yourself!" the botanist gently observed. "How remarkable. This specimen is sixty-three years old, and if yours is still larger——"

The lady did not stay to hear any more, but executed a stategic movement to the rear.

From His Point of View.

"Of course," he said, "ef Sairy's mind is sot, we'll have to git her a bicycle, but durn me——"

He paused and scowled angrily.

"——ef I see the use of payin' a hundred dollars jest fer an excuse fer wearin' pants."—Chicago Post.

A Serious One.

Citizen (offering bonds)—I own a six-story flat house in Harlem.

Magistrate—That's all right. Any incumbrance?

Citizen—Well, there's the janitor.—Puck.

Not the Same Thing.

"Oh, don't get blue, Hicks. Life is full of ups and downs. I've heard you say so many a time yourself."

"That's true enough, but mine are all hard ups and cast downs," sighed Hicks.—Harper's Bazar.

A Boon to Art.

"They say crude oil is becoming exhausted."

"Good! Now we shall be spared the infliction of so many crude oil paintings."—Chicago Record.

Bankruptcy and Failure.

"Well, old man, I hope you won't find marriage a failure."

"I sincerely hope not. For the courtship came near bankrupting me."—Truth.

The Outlook Bad.

He—I fear the worst.

She—What's happened, George?

"Your father has paid back that $10 he borrowed."—Life.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Lavina Stout, deceased.

To Fanny, intermarried with Jacob Rider, Shickshinny, Pa.; Mahala, intermarried with James Shultz, Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa.; guardian of Ralph Fenstamaker, minor child of Dora Fenstamaker, deceased; A. E. Fenstamaker, Briarcreek township aforesaid; Sarah stout, sometimes called Lula Evans, New York City; Effie Stout, New York City, and Ellis Stout, Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, a writ of partition has issued from said Court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on the fourth Monday of september, A. D. 1897, and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on the premises in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, September 4th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place you can attend if you see proper.

J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

5-12-4t.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

O. D. McHenry vs. George W. Koons.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County. In Equity. No 1 of Feby Term 1897.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on Saturday the 4th, day of September 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Court House in Bloomsburg Penn. —All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate it the township of Briarcreek (in Shickshinny valley), Columbia County, Pennsylvania,—bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone in line of land of Alex. Cochran, thence north 6 and ¼ degrees west 195 perches to a stone, thence south 84 degrees West 21 perches to a stone, thence South 5 degrees East 51 perches to a chestnut tree, thence South 84 degrees West 100 perches to a pine, thence South 5 and ¾ degrees East 81 perches to a stone, thence north 84 degrees East 51 perches to a stone, thence South 6 and ¾ degrees East 62 perches to a stone, thence north 84 degrees East 74 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing 99 acres and 60 perches of land, neat measure.

The same being a portion of the Upper Nathan Beach survey and well timbered.

Terms of sale—Twenty-five per cent down at time of sale. Balance upon confirmation of sale at which time possession will be given.

August 11th, 1897. CHARLES C. EVANS, Master.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale ot the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897,

at two o'clock p. m., all the following described real estate, situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by William Schuyler's land, on the east by land of C. A. Lamon, on the south by land of Geo. M. Bower and on the west by land of H. J. Edwards and William Hippensteel, containing

25 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, whereon is erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Emma G. Jackson, now to use of Henry J. Edwards, vs. Anna M. Sitler Lynn, and to be sold as the property of Anna M. Sitler Lynn.

J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

Evans, Atty.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897,

at two o'clock p. m., all that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Jackson, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a chestnut thence by lands of Elias Mendenhall north twenty-three degrees east one hundred and five perches and four-tenths to a post, thence south seventy-three and one-half degrees east seventeen and two-tenths perches to a post, thence north twenty-three degrees east thirty-six and one-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of south seventy-three and one-half degrees east ninety-four and seven-tenths perches to a post, thence by land of William Brink south seventeen degrees west one hundred and forty and one-half perches to a post, thence by land of Iram Derr north seventy-three and one-half degrees west one hundred and twenty-seven and two-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

strict measure be the same more or less, whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and outbuildings, it being a part of a larger tract in the warrantee name of Harman Gearhart and formerly owned by the Assylum Company and conveyed to divers other persons until the 12th day of March, 1873, when the same was conveyed to Albert Williams, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds of Columbia county in Deed Book No. 28, pages No. 344 &c., and Albert Williams and Alice, his wife, conveyed to Joshua Bidler, and Joshua Bidler conveyed to Franklin Bidler, and Franklin Bidler conveyed to John M. Hartman.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Franklin Bidler vs. John M. Hartman and Lizzie Hartman and to be sold as the property of John M. Hartman and Lizzie Hartman.

Quick, Atty. J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

7-29-ts.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Clinton W. Lewis, late of Jackson Township Dec'd.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to pass upon exceptions and to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of M. E. Stackhouse, accountant of the said estate, hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday September 9th A. D. 1897 at 9 o'clock A. M., when and where said parties are required to prove their claims or be forever debarred from participating in the distribution of said fund.

W. A. EVERT, Auditor.

8-12-ts.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sallie Johnson and Eliza Fruit.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the money arising from the sale of real estate of Sallie Johnson and Eliza Fruit under proceedings in partition, by J. B. McHenry, trustee, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, September 1st, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claims.

L. E. WALLER, Auditor.

7-22-ts.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Lloyd Kelchner, late of Montour township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lloyd Kelchner, late of Montour township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and all those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to CATHARINE E. KELCHNER, Administratrix.

Snyder, Atty. 7-29-6t*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. H MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Peacock's building, Market Square.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Mrs. Ents building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Alexander & Co. Wirt building.

G. M. QUICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Meyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St.,
3-70-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. HOWARD PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW,
Second floor Columbian Building,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.,
Until 9 A. M.,
1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. BLOOMSBURG, PA

S. B. ARMENT, M. D.
Office and Residence No. 18. West Fifth S
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE SPECIALTY
OFFICE HOURS. 8 to 10 A.M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. BLOOMSBURG PA.

DR. ANDREW GRAYDON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
—BLOOMSBURG, PA.—
Office and residence in Prof. Waller's House.
* MARKET STREET *
TELEPHONE.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.
SURGEON AND GYNECOLOGIST.
Office over Farmer's National Bank.
Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M
Residence, Third St. West of Jefferson.
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DR. F. W. REDEKER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, Centre St., between 4th and 5th Sts.
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat a specialty.
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OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
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THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes treated, tested, fitted with glasses and Artificial Eyes supplied.
Hours 10 to 4. Telephone Connection

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets,
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DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

DR. C. S. VAN HORN,
—DENTIST.—
Office corner of East and Main streets, opposite Town Hall.
Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m; 2 to 5 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,196,529	$1,096,592
Penn'a. Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,418,256
Queen, of N. Y..	500,000	3,538,915	1,221,624
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,807	428,728
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	3,304,706

OFFICE IN I. W. McKELVY'S STORE.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
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Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
B. Stohner, Prop. C. F. Stohner, Assistant.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The hotel has been lately refurnished.

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop. Peter F. Reidy, Manager
No. 121 West Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.

Chocolate Colored
Vici Kid and Calf Shoes.

This is an 1897 line, and is the Popular shade for Summer Shoes. It will pay you to catch on. We have them in Kid and Cloth tops.

W. C. McKinney,
Clark's Building, Main Street.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PIANO FOR SALE.

The undersigned has authority to sell a Steinway square piano, as good as new, and in fine condition. For particulars call on Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, Pa. Cost $900 when new. Will be sold at a great reduction. tf.

Murder in Philadelphia.

One of the most fiendish and daring murders ever committed was perpetrated in the very heart of the city of Philadelphia between the hours of 6.30 and 7.30 o'clock Monday evening when for the sake of a few dollars plunder some unknown person or persons beat the life out of Major W. C. Wilson, owner of a large circulating library, with a tack hammer.

A policeman discovered the body about half past seven, having been attracted to the scene by noticing that a gate leading out of the rear of the Wilson Library was left unlocked and opened. Upon investigating he discovered that the rear door of the building was open, and on going in found Major Wilson's body lying upon the floor with the face so badly mutilated that it was unrecognizable. Two large pools of blood were upon the floor, one showing where the Major had been struck down and the other under the head of the body showing that it had been dragged about the room, in the hopes that some safe hiding place might be found. Near the first pool of blood lay an ordinary tack hammer, completely covered with blood, showing to what use it had been put.

After disposing of the body the murderer ransacked the dead man's pockets, and also broke open the cash register from which was taken $2.31. The bed room of Mr. Wilson next received his attention. Everything was searched even the mattresses were thrown upon the floor.

Major Wilson served through the Civil war with great bravery. Went to Philadelphia about 15 years ago and had made considerable wealth there in the book business.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED.—A lot ranging from 25 to 30 acres with good building on. Address P. O. Box 14, Light Street, Pa. 7-1-tf.

Pipe Organ for Sale.

A two manual pipe organ, 19 stops, will be sold cheap, to make room for a larger instrument. Can be seen by calling on Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. tf

A Great Surprise is in Store

for those who go to-day and get a package of GRAIN-O. It takes the place of coffee at about ¼ the cost and can be given to the children as well as the adult with great benefit. It is made of pure grains and looks and tastes like the finest grades of Java coffee. A cup of Grain O is better for the system than a tonic. What coffee breaks down Grain-O builds up. Ask your grocer for Grain O 15c and 25c.

Competition defied in Bloomsburg. Either in Make, Price, Fit, Quantity or Quality of goods to select from of clothing made to order at ready made prices at Maier, Clothier, Tailor, Hatter and Furnisher. 8-19 6t.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet, and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it TO-DAY. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y. 8-5-4td

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
Splendid opportunity for young men. Situations paying good salary secured. Address
FISK TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, Lebanon, Penna.

Largest Gun Casting.

The largest gun casting ever made in this country was cast at the ordinance department of the Bethlehem Iron Company Thursday morning. The casting is for the tube of a 16-inch gun for the United States Government. It is nineteen feet six inches long, octagonal shape and seventy-four inches in diameter. More than a hundred gross tons of metal were used in its manufacture. Three furnaces, two of forty tons capacity each, and one of twenty tons were used to prepare the metal in.

The casting, which is the first and largest of its kind ever made, was a success in every way. The jackets for the big gun will be cast later.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening August 11th, at the parsonage of Trinity Reformed Church, by the Rev. C. H. Brandt, Mr. Clyde S. DeWitt and Miss Ella D. Brobst both of Bloomsburg.

On Saturday evening August 14th, at the parsonage of Trinity Reformed Church, by the Rev. C. H. Brandt, Mr. George J. Fry and Miss Martha Neyhart, both of Bloomsburg.

Slings and Arrows.

The giants who frighten us most often turn out to be common-sized men on stilts.—Ram's Horn.

A woman's idea of politeness is to never accept an invitation without first protesting that it would be an imposition.—Atchison Globe.

"How did you happen to become such a pronounced vegetarian?" asked the oldest inhabitant. "All my subscribers paid that way," replied the country editor.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I never saw so much stupidity," said the colonel from Kentucky. "I went into a saloon in Boston and called for a little whisk, and they handed me a small broom."—New York Journal.

Contaminated.

The daughter of a North Carolina "moonshiner" tried to horsewhip a detective who had wounded her father in the scuffle for his "still." She said afterwards:

"I did it because he took the rifle and shed the red of my pa!"

This comes of reading Steve Crane in the rough but realistic Tarheel section.—Atlanta Constitution.

An Estimate.

"How long is it going to take to get through with this case?" asked the client, who was under suspicion of housebreaking.

"Well," replied the young lawyer thoughtfully, "it'll take me about two weeks to get through with it, but I'm afraid it's going to take you about four years."—Washington Star.

A Marked Woman.

Any woman who wears a bird on her hat now is a marked woman, and but one feeling animates those who note her disregard of popular opinion. As a matter of fact, she had much better let some irregularity in the putting on of her dress render her conspicuous than to flaunt a dead bird as an ornament.—Boston Herald.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or diseases, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, and bladder remedy, is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention THE COLUMBIAN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM

WALL STREET MEN ARE HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS.

Rising Values Gives Confidence and Profits—Stocks Have Increased in Value Two Hundred Millions—A Sad Side of City Life—Young Men With Ambitions.

Special New York Letter.

The authorities are continually putting additional and strange specimens into the acquarium, and it thus holds a high place among the attractions which the city offers to visitors. The latest addition is a devil fish and just now it is proving the star attraction. It was brought to this port from Bermuda. So far as known, this devil fish is the only one of its kind that was ever brought to this country. It was captured in Bermuda waters by the biological expedition which recently went there for the purpose of obtaining rare specimens of fish for the New York aquarium. The captive octopus is young as yet, but ugly as any older one could be. Its short, pudgy body is of a whitish color, and about the size of a cocoanut. The tentacles are a foot in length. The fish was placed in one of the balcony tanks. It is accustomed to deep water, and to make that of its present habitation denser, a quantity of Turks Island salt was put into the tank. The fish is not in robut health, and it is doubtful if it can live very long in captivity.

There is renewed hope and confi-

The Devil Fish—Aquarium's Star Attraction.

dence among the business men of this city, and especially in Wall street, where it is natural to expect to see the first manifestations of returning confidence and reviving industries. When it is stated that within the past four months, nearly 100,000,000 from small investors, has been placed in American securities for permanent investment, and the values of the stock of corporations has advanced during that time an aggregate of more than $200,000,000, one gets an idea of the magnitude of the upward movement which certainly must be a harbinger of a great change for the better.

The bank clearances all indicate an increased exchange of money, and the statements of the consolidated banks show that the ample reserve is being drawn upon by the increased loans which are made of money which is finding its way into business and quickening every line of trade. If these are happy days for the brokers in Wall street, the day of the wholesale merchant and the retailers happiness can not be far away. And yet, even with every indication pointing unerringly toward better times, the army of suicides gaines new recruits with almost every rising sun. The more sensational of the daily papers are filled with detailed accounts of these wretched people who, driven to despair at last abandon hope, and end their miserable existence. Perhaps sadder than these cases of suicide even when told with all their dreadful details, is the story of the young girl found starving in the streets of this great city, too proud to beg and too honest to steal. That such a thing could happen in this great city, crowded with its luxuries, seems almost incredible. But it did happen, if the certificate of the physicians who reported the case can be relied upon. What a commentary this is upon our boasted civilization, the magnificence of our charities and the efficiency of the organized forces of our society.

The theatrical managers are preparing for a season of unusual brilliancy this year, and the opera and music will receive more attention than in any previous year. No one looks to see any diminuation in the popularity of the vaudeville stage, which is just now holding the attention of the thousands who nightly visit and enjoy the roof gardens, because opera and the higher classes of music appeals to a large body of New York people who do not attend the roof gardens, but who at this season of the year will be found at the sea side or in the cool mountain resorts. After all, it is not the New Yorkers who support the magnificent theatres of the metropolis and make it possible for managers to expend such enormous sums in providing amusements. It is mainly the 100,000 trancient people who are supposed to be in the city every night who contribute most liberally to the support of our theatres, and these contributions are very acceptable to the managers.

We are certainly competing for the markets of the world and at the present rate of progress the next generation will see them controlled by Americans. An outgoing steamer last week took $15,000 worth of photographic material for London use, $12,000 worth of electrical apparatus and $15,000 worth of shoes. The export of agricultural implements, especially to Russia, is very heavy, and the demand is on the increase. Japan continues to call for American machinery together with nails and other outfits for building, and has recently ordered twenty locomotives. England is taking laundry outfits and we are sending to Cape Town and South Africa incubators, sewing machines, bicycles and electrical machines. South America also continues to be an active customer, taking wagon material, electrical machinery and railway supplies. Mexico is taking electrical machinery and printing presses, which shows the progress that country is making. The fact that the contract for equipment of the underground railways of London has been let to the Schenectady company, has aroused and alarmed the English manufacturers, and they are organizing to hold the trade which is slipping from them. While all this outgo of machinery is encouraging, it is worthy of note that the business men of the city have put in active operation a scheme for holding trade here which is working admirably. Arrangements have been made with most of the transportation lines by means of which country merchants, the members of their families and their buyers may come here on special tickets at a reduction of nearly one-third of the regular rate of fare. An organization has been formed which rents offices temporarily to business men in the city and provides them with other necessities for their comfort and convenience. If business is not attracted to this city by all the efforts that are being made, it will not be the fault of the enterprising people.

Bellevue Hospital is simply part of the almshouse, and no one has any right there except paupers. Notwithstanding this restriction, however, rich people occasionally obtain entrance, because it is so convenient in an emergency, especially in cases of insanity. One of the strangest scenes ever witnessed in this abode of diseased pauperism was when a once distinguished Chicago lawyer and son-in-law of one of our richest bankers, was brought thither a hopeless lunatic. The unfortunate patient is only thirty-eight, and yet what a strange career he has experienced! Beginning a poor boy, he rose to be one of Chicago's smartest lawyers, and having graduated from the office of Emory Storrs this was a sufficient introduction to the highest patronage. Business rapidly poured upon him and his professional rank enabled him to marry the daughter of a Wall street capitalist, Frederick D. Tappan, president of the Gallatin National Bank. In the midst of this splendid success he yielded to the fascination of speculation and soon operated in the most reckless manner. Profit and loss alternated for a while, and then the latter increased so fearfully that in his attempt to recoup he embezzled several large estates entrusted to his care. To sustain his system under this intense excitement he had recourse to strong drink, which only completed his ruin, and he left Chicago in disgrace and under indictment. New York was his next resort, but he continued to sink until he turns up among the wrecks at Bellevue Hospital. A sad picture, and alas! a very common one, the chief point of interest being the rapidity of the work of ruin, as he is only thirty-eight.

Two men who have been more or less prominent in the public life of this city, and who are yet young, active and aggressive, have recently attracted considerable attention. The first of these is State Senator Jacob Cantor, who for the past twelve years has been one of the most prominent legislators at the State capitol. Mr. Cantor is about to marry the daughter of a wealthy banker of Chicago. Senator Cantor has long been recognized as one of the ablest debaters and legislators in the State and he has been kept in the State Legislature against his wishes, because of this fact. It is his ambition to occupy a place on the bench and to devote all his energy to that calling. Hitherto he has not been able to gratify this ambition, but the prospect now is that he will be, when he retires from the Senate next year.

The other young man has no ambition for a judicial position. He enjoys the rough and tumble of political

State Senator Cantor

life, and is never so happy as when trying to gain a hard point, or to "down" a political antagonist. He is none other than William Sulzer, formerly Speaker of the New York Assembly, and one of the prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of the great city. Mr. Sulzer is one of the most active and aggressive of the Bryan men and one of the purposes of his candidacy is to emphasize the silver issue in local affairs. It is not yet known that he will have the support of the Tammany organization of which he has long been a conspicuous member, but his followers are drawing to his support a number of independent organizations controling a large number of votes which the man who is to be Mayor of the city will greatly need. Mr. Sulzer's nomination would gratify the large German population, which Mayor Strong believes gave him the election, and with the support of such powerful newspapers as the Staats-Zeitung, Mr. Sulzer would prove a very strong candidate, provided, of course, he receives the regular Democratic nomination.

CHARLES F. FOLLEN.

Love is Order to Live.

In a recent article on the causes and preventives of suicides which in the United States are said to have increased 35 per cent. since 1860, Mr. Robert N. Reeves maintains that there is no greater remedial measure than the attachment to or re-establishment of family life. "It has been found," he says, "that in a million of husbands without children there were 470 suicides, and in the same number with children there were but 295. Of a million wives without children 157 committed suicide, as against 45 with children; widowers without children, 1,004; with children, 526; widows without children, but 104. These figures are eloquent pleaders in favor of family ties as conservators of life. They prove distinctly that 'man must love in order to live.'"

Oats six feet high in the stalk are reported in Lane County, Or.

THE
BROADWAY
—o—
Here's GOOD NEWS

We've often thought while watching the feminine throngs about our place: "What would the dry goods business amount to if it wasn't for the ladies?"

Equally pertinent, however, is the Natural retort: "What would the ladies do if it wasn't for the dry goods men?"

We do our share in the mutual benefit business by opening up this week

THESE Magnificent Bargains.

Ribbons.

New choice line taffeta ribbons just received, very desirable colors and widths at bargain prices.

Laces.

New line of Valencienes Laces and Insertings, in white and butter color, from 1c to 8c yard.

New Black Laces, 4, 10, 15c yard.

New Silk Laces, 4c yard and upwards.

New Torchon Laces, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8c, yard.

Embroideries.

New line of Embroideries just received, at 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16c yard.

New Beaded Dress Trimmings at 3, 4, 5, 10c yard.

Mohair Braids, 1c, 4c, yard.

Belts.

Our new line of Leather Belts are prettier than any we have ever shown, all colors, at 10, 15, 19, 24, 25, and 48c each.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,
Moyer's New Building, Main Street
BLOOMSBURG.

You'd Show Good Taste

If you selected your paper from our stock. Fine wall paper is like fine clothes—always noticed and admired. We couple beauty and novelty of design with a quality of paper which is seldom equalled. All we ask is your eyes, our stock will do the rest.

PRICES ARE LOWER THAN EVER.

Room Mouldings to match all papers.

WILLIAM H. SLATE,
EXCHANGE HOTEL BLD.

Yes, they are High Grade wheels at a price within your reach. The workmanship and material is equal to the usual $75 bicycles, but we are selling them for

$35 CASH,

thus saving you a nice little sum. We constantly have a few second handed wheels at a low price. Do you want nice pair of wood handle bars? We have them for only $1.50. In repair work we guarantee satisfaction, and ask you to try us.

Bloomsburg Cycle Co.,
4-1-6m. Rear of Post Office

JONAS LONG'S SONS'
WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,
August 19th, 1897.

This is an argumentative store. Sound argument is the key note of its success. Our argument is better qualities and lower prices. We like to let our goods champion our merits. They are splendid allies; buying here means a big saving. It means more for your money than any other house offers or your money back. That's a strong argument, and we back it up with our stronger and more liberal guarantee. Learn our prices, you'll find no special baits, but every article sold with a view to economy; that's why our store is the busiest spot for miles around.

We've 800 yards of 56-inch silver bleached and half bleached Table Damask, bought to sell at 35c.—if you order at once price will be 24c.

Fine half bleached Table Linen, ivy leaf and scroll designs, worth 45c. the yard, reduced this week to 33c.

Fine assorted special designs of fine quality bleached Table Linen, 2 yards wide, usual price 80c., 84c. and 90c., are to go this week at 73c.

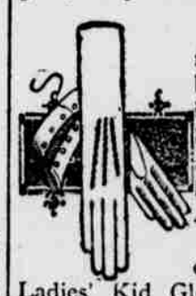
Velour Table Covers, with striped borders and linen fringe, in blue, old gold, green and crushed strawberry, reduced from $2 to $1.56.

18-Inch soft finish twilled Crash, with colored borders, worth 10c., to be closed out at the yard 6¼c.

Extra heavy all linen plain unbleached Crash, for this week at 8c.

Towels, extra heavy, large size, all linen, oat meal Towels, with fancy borders, worth fully 18c., some places get 25c. for them, our price 12½c.

Pure white fringed Turkish Bath Towels, 22x46, would be cheap at 31c., our price 23c.



Ladies' extra fine quality four bntton Silk Glove, in white, tan and black, self colored and white embroidery, all sizes, 45c.

For one week only we will sell Ladies' Kid Gloves, with fancy embroidered backs, in tan, brown, ox-blood, white and black, our regular 75c. quality for 59c.

Ladies' lisle and cotton ribbed Vest, crochet neck and sleeve, finished with satin, draw string, at 12½c.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, reduced this week to 19c.; they are splendid value.

Boys' ecru and natural ribbed Shirts and Drawers, reduced this week to each 21c.

Children,s Nazareth ribbed Waists for boys and girls reduced this week to 21c.

Women's Calico House Wrappers, well lined, three yard skirt, fast colors, regular price 75c., for this week 48c.

Cambric Wrappers, light and dark colors, fitted linings and wateau backs, usual price $1, sale price 79c.

Fine Lawn and Percale Wrappers, in light, medium and dark colors, fitted linings, full three yards wide skirt, braided yoke and cuffs, worth $1.25, reduced to 98c.

Send us your size and color desired.

Jonas Long's Sons

Cor. W. Market and Public Square.